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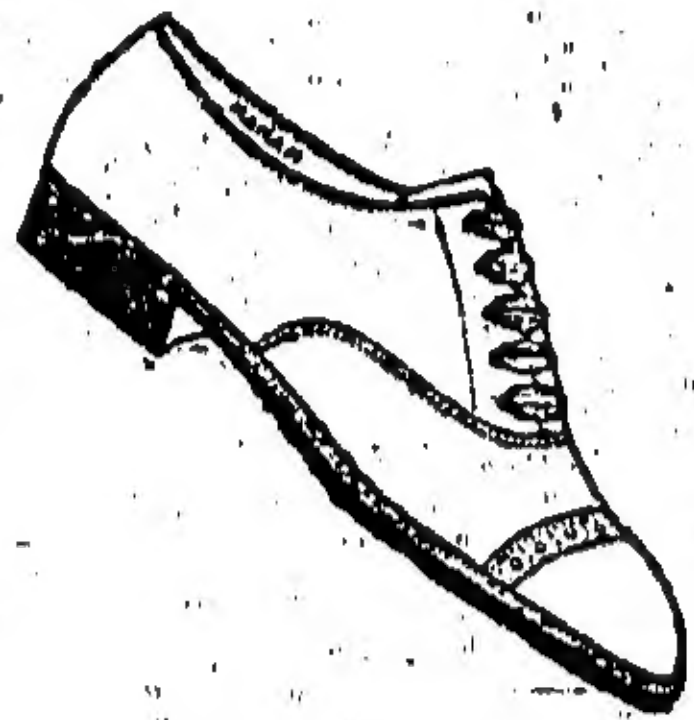
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### SHAMSEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

The report to be submitted at the annual meeting of rate-payers on Monday, the 8th inst., states:—

#### COUNCIL

Chairman, H. Sutton; Vice-Chairman, H. S. Smith, G. N. Courney, W. Farmer, E. Pepperell; Secretary, R. T. Matheson. Medical Officer of Health, D. W. G. Reynolds. Architects and Engineers, Messrs. Little, Adams and Wood.

#### POLICE

The Police Force, under Mr. W. Farmer (Honorary Superintendent) consists of:—Inspector W. Road, Inspector Ng Yau, Assistant-Inspector Yu Cheong, 1 Crown Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 2 Second-class constables and 26 third-class constables, 1 Pensioner.

#### DIGEST OF CASES.

Dogs seized	4
Drunk and incapable	2
Gambling and opium raids	3
Larceny	20
Miscellaneous petty offences	40
Lost articles recovered	8
Cases taken to Consular Court	18
Convictions	15

#### CENSUS.

	1915	1919	1920
Non-Chinese	330	447	460
Chinese	968	940	1,108
	1,298	1,387	1,568

Mr. Wm. Farmer, Hon. Superintendent of Police during the last four years, has handed in his resignation of this position, feeling that he can no longer spare the necessary time to cope with its continually increasing duties. The Council wish to place on record their very hearty thanks and high appreciation of Mr. Farmer's unremitting interest in the Police during the period referred to.

The question of Mr. Farmer's successor is dealt with under the estimates.

#### HEALTH.

The report of Dr. A. B. Jameson (Medical Officer of Health during the absence of Dr. W. G. Reynolds, on leave) is as follows:—

Malaria.—I have seen no case definitely contracted on the concession.

Dengue.—Became mildly epidemic during August.

Cholera.—One imported case on a ship in stream, fatal.

Typhoid group of fevers.—1 resident, 2 visitors. None previously inoculated had usually eaten recently of Chinese food.

Meningitis (cerebro-spinal).—One Chinese, fatal.

Influenza, pulmonary.—One Portuguese, imported.

Diphtheria.—Two cases, both mild.

Boils and Carbuncles.—Distressing both in frequency and severity. Systematic investigation recently conducted at Christ-in College seems to refute effectively the theory that the li-chee fruit is in any way responsible.

Water supply.—Three-weekly examinations showed uniformly good standard of purity with one exception; on this occasion the packing of the filter was immediately renewed with satisfactory result.

The standard of health of the community has thus been very good, for the tropics. A further satisfactory feature of sanitation is the adoption of Septic tanks for all the new buildings; these should be regarded henceforth not as a convenience but as an absolutely sanitary necessity. During the year I inspected and reported on existing installations, and found all the correctly designed ones working admirably.

#### FIRE BRIGADE.

No fires have occurred on the concession during the year. The steam fire-engine has had to be overhauled and is in a fair condition only. As it dates from 1923 a resolution will be submitted at the meeting to empower the Council to purchase a modern one.

#### ROADS.

About 23,500 square feet of cement concrete paths have been laid down during the year, all with concrete curbs.

#### DRAINS.

Six hundred and eighty-seven running feet of cement concrete drains have been constructed.

#### RECREATION GROUND.

The recreation ground has been raised in some places as much as 18 inches. The material was obtained by dredging in front of the Connaught steps, which were unapproachable at low tide. The total cost of the work was under \$600.

#### CEMETERY.

There have been ten burials during the year. The present cemetery has only room for eleven more graves, and negotiations with the local authorities for an extension thereof have just been brought to a successful conclusion.

#### BUILDINGS.

The Municipal bungalow has been thoroughly repaired and painted and the exterior rough-cast at a cost of about \$1,100. The building has been leased to the Naval authorities as a Royal Naval Cantonment.

The Police Station and other buildings are in good state of repair, but the Landing Jetty will require overhauling in the near future.

#### AFForestation.

By kind permission of H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, the Forestry Department loaned the Council some of its men, who have given the trees of the concession a trimming that was badly required.

#### TELEPHONES.

The dissatisfaction of Shamseens residents has increased as regards the service given by the Canton Telephone Company. A scheme regarding establishing a local Shamseens sub-exchange has been circulated and ratepayers will be asked to sanction same.

#### SEPTIC TANKS.

The Council were approached by H.B.M. Board of Works with a view to establishing a regular drainage system for these to meet future requirements.

After discussing the matter thoroughly with experts, the Council has unanimously decided that, taking into view local conditions and surroundings, the present system, subject to slight modifications in dealing with the outflow, will be perfectly sanitary for some generation to come, and they, therefore, do not recommend the adoption of the Septic Tank drainage scheme previously circulated to rate-payers.

#### WATERWORKS.

The total number of gallons of water pumped and filtered for the year was 38,973,446—an increase of 6,495,448 gallons over the consumption for 1919.

The average consumption per month for all purposes was 3,247,954 gallons—an increase of 540,883 gallons over the consumption of the previous year.

The amount registered through the service meters was approximately 21,000,000 gallons—an increase of 3,000,000 gallons over the previous year.

The balance of water consumed is to be accounted for in the following way:—(1) the swimming tank was filled 23 times absorbing approximately three million gallons; (2) watering of tennis lawns, croquet lawns, gardens and pavements; (3) water consumed at Police Station; (4) washing out water mains, tank and filter.

The water has been kept up to the standard of purity as required by the Medical Officer of Health.

The additional plant for the waterworks sanctioned at the last annual meeting is due out in March and April.

#### ACCOUNTS.

The Revenue has been \$48,023.17 as against an estimate of \$49,280; the falling off being due to the trade depression affecting silk exports. The net expenditure works out at \$37,417.55 as against an estimated \$42,100. The finances of the Council may be considered as in a very sound condition.

#### ESTIMATES.

The Council now submit the following estimates for 1921:—

#### Expenditure.

Police pay and clothing	\$11,000.00
Lighting	2,000.00
Fire Brigade	1,000.00
Secretariat	3,800.00
Road maintenance and construction	8,000.00
Road and drain cleaning and scavenging	2,000.00
Drain construction and repairs	1,000.00
Garden and Recreation ground	1,000.00
Buildings, bridge and bund wall	1,000.00
Printing and auditing	500.00
Cemetery	500.00
Insurance	500.00
Boat house	500.00
Defence Corps	200.00
Health Department	1,000.00
Interest on overdraft	2,000.00
Waterworks running expenses	2,000.00
Council's engineers retaining fee	1,800.00
Sundries	3,000.00
Superintendent	1,000.00
Repainting waterworks	1,000.00
Sinking fund	8,880.00
	\$58,980.00

#### Revenue.

House tax	\$28,000.00
Land tax	2,000.00
Wharfage dues and business tax	5,000.00
Licenses and way leave	1,000.00
Rents	480.00
Garden indemnity	100.00
Fines	100.00
Interest (Bath Club)	380.00
Night soil	240.00
French contribution to fire brigade	100.00
Water	14,000.00
Rents of meters	1,600.00
Septic tank permits	400.00
Godown tax	800.00
	\$56,980.00

#### PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions will be submitted to the meeting:—

1.—The house tax shall be 7½ per cent. for the year, payable before March 31st.

2.—The land tax shall be \$25 per lot, excepting where its area exceeds 12,645 feet, when it shall pay \$2 extra for every 1,000 square feet over and above this area. Payable before March 31st.

3.—The business tax shall be \$50, payable before March 31st.

4.—The godown tax shall be \$50, payable before March 31st.

5.—Firms exporting raw silk from the concession shall pay ten cents for each bale of raw silk over and above 1,000 exported.

6.—Licenses: Hotel, \$300; theatre, \$25; dog, \$10; bicycling, \$5; hawk, \$3; building, \$25; septic tank, \$20; plus \$3 for every water-closet over and above four connected with the tank.

7.—The charge for water supplied by the Council shall be at the rate of 60 cents 1,000 gallons provided that:—

(a.) no charge shall be made where the quarterly consumption of any building does not exceed in value 1 per cent. of the assessed value of such building for the quarter.

(b.) where the consumption of water is in excess as aforesaid, only such excess shall be charged for.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### "CALLED TO THE BAR"

A newly-made Barrister describes in a London contemporary 'Call Night' at the Inns of Court as follows:—

'The three years' apprenticeship of those who aspire to the dignity of writing themselves "barrister-at-law" is at an end.

No longer will they spend yawning hours in court while the questions of costs are being considered; no longer will they smile while a suave "leader" charms (and ensnares) a writhing witness.

They have joined the great majority: they have been called to the Bar.

Turn up almost any page of 'Who's Who' and notice how many men in different walks of life have thought it worth while to be called to the Bar.

In itself it means nothing. Ninety per cent. of those "called" are out of the running so far as legal success is concerned.

A "call" may be the necessary preliminary to a life of forensic fame or it may be merely an extra qualification for a higher post in the Army or the Civil Service.

To the question, "How is it done?" the cynic replied, "First pay money; that does for your account at the bank. Then pass the Bar exams; that finishes off your brain. Then eat your dinners; and bang goes your digestion."

For the first time all the students who have passed the examinations meet in the hall of their Inn clad in the glory of a new wig and gown. The gown of the students will be worn by them no longer.

Here they wait until the formidable assembly of business is ready to receive them.

Eventually one of the Inn servants leads them into a room which is ordinarily set apart for the benchers' use alone.

There they are placed in order of seniority; those who have been most successful in the exams coming first, the others following in order of merit.

Thus arranged, they file back into the hall, where the benchers, headed by the treasurer of the Inn, await them.

The treasurer, on behalf of his brother benchers, begins to address them. He usually refers to the scholastic triumph of the senior student, who mostly looks, during the ceremony, as if he were about to be hanged.

The address goes on to extol the duties and privileges of the profession they have chosen.

It is the custom for all newly-made barristers to dine in the hall of their Inn on 'Call Night' robed in their new wig and gown.

There are speeches, and more speeches, and the gathering is usually a merry one.

There is a story that a newly-made barrister was sent in a hansom after dinner on 'Call Night' by his friends to the Zoological Gardens!

The keepers there received him without enthusiasm.

### "HOW TO KEEP FIT"

The "How to Keep Fit" series of lectures was concluded at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Aldersgate-street, by Sir St. Clair Thomson, M.D., who dealt with the subject of "Breathing: the Care of the Nose and Throat." In the course of his lecture he declared that the nose could be safely trusted to purify and filter the air.

Even if the mucous membrane, its first line of defence, was overcome, it had a second, and even a third in sneezing and in blowing one's nose—if one knew how. But even Kings sometimes had to be taught. He once attended a very great and popular English Monarch who blew his nose too violently, endangering even the nerves of the ears and eyes, and he found it necessary to correct him. And that Monarch laughed right heartily when he simply told him to do it, and even showed him how to do it—as did the man in the street, "Shut your mouth and save your life" was a very good motto.

8.—The following rent shall be paid into the Council quarterly and in advance, for the use of meters; the quarters shall be considered to commence on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October:—2½ meter, \$5 per quarter; 1½ meter, \$3 per quarter; 1 meter, \$2 per quarter; ¾ meter, \$3 per quarter.

Rent for any portion of a quarter shall be calculated on the basis of a monthly rate, equal to one-third of the quarterly rate, any portion of a month being counted as a full month.

9.—The value of the amount of the water consumed during the quarter will be ascertained in accordance with the above resolution No. 8 and Waterworks By-laws Nos. 17 and 18.

10.—The Council will deliver an account quarterly on March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, of water consumed in excess during the preceding quarter by the occupier of any building, and such account shall be paid within 14 days after presentation thereof.

11.—Fire Engine: That the incoming Council be authorised to spend approximately \$—on the acquisition of a new Fire Engine.

12.—Telephone: That the incoming Council be authorised to proceed with the telephone on the lines laid down in the report of the Telephone Sub-Committee.

13.—Extension to Cemetery: That the incoming Council be authorised to take the necessary steps and make the necessary expenditure to have same enclosed and levelled at a cost not to exceed \$—.

The statement of revenue and expenditure shows a surplus of \$10,000.92. The balance sheet shows assets to the total value of \$117,182.84.

### FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.

#### THE ACTIVITIES OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

In response to the appeal of the Peking Government that Sunday, February 20th, be observed as a day of special Prayer for Famine Relief, the Hongkong University Christian Association has arranged a Service for to-morrow, at 9.30 a.m., at St. Stephen's Church, Pokfulam Road.

All members and friends of the University are invited to attend this Service, which will be in English. The Acting Vice-Chancellor (Dr. G. P. Jordan) hopes to be present, and the staff and graduates are requested to attend in academic dress. There will be a collection for the Famine Relief Fund, to be added to the subscription list opened by the University Union.

The University Students have already done much for the Relief Funds, and another active canvas for subscriptions has been made this week in the various Hostels of the University. Students are not rich as a class, and it is hoped that the many friends of the University including parents and guardians will supplement the list opened by the University Union. Subscriptions may be placed in envelopes and then placed in the collection on Sunday; or they may be sent direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Prof. C. Y. Wong, M.D., c/o The University Union. Official receipts will be sent, and the funds will be forwarded to the Tientsin Committee which contains British as well as Chinese members.

A former member of the Hongkong University Union Council, Mr. C. F. Woon, is engaged in famine relief work in Chihli Province. He writes a pitiful account of the destitute country-folk amid the snow and biting frost, without sufficient fuel or clothing. But he emphasizes that the immediate need is food. One dollar will feed a destitute man, woman or child for one month. Five dollars will keep one person alive for five months, until the harvest next June. In return for food the men are set to labour, under experienced engineers, or public works for the prevention of future drought or flood.

There are fifteen million people starving. This seventy-five million dollars are urgently needed. If seventy-five millionaires each gave a million dollars, the need would be met. At present the total funds from all sources do not exceed seven million dollars. Subscribers are asked to remember that \$5 saves a life.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO-MORROW.

The collections at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow will be given to the North China Famine Fund. At the 11 o'clock service the Bishop of Victoria will preach the first of a course of sermons on the Lambeth Conference of 1920 and its message.

Collections will also be taken at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, in aid of the Famine Fund. The Bishop will preach in the evening.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, pastor of Union Church requests friends who may not be able to attend the Church to-morrow to send contributions for the special collections either to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Ranger, c/o Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., or to him. The urgency of the case, he writes, is beyond exaggeration, and though our Colony has done something it ought to do much more.

#### GERMAN TEXTILE TRADE REVIVAL.

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, of December 28th reports that the German textile industry, contrary to conditions prevailing in Holland (and in Lancashire, too), is very busy. The German spinners cannot produce sufficient yarn, which is, therefore, exported from Holland to Germany, and the latter wants more textile workers, who are offered weekly wages of £2 10s. or 30-guilders in Dutch money, considerably less than is paid to Lancashire textile workers.

#### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

#### PARADES.

Parades for week ending February 28th will be held in accordance with programme of work.

Members of Kowloon Dock Company belonging to Infantry Battalion will in future parade on Fridays at 5.10 p.m., at the New Ship Yard East.

#### MUSTERING.

No. 5 Platoon (Scottish) will fire Part II. on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 10 a.m., at King's Park Range.

#### MOUNTED INFANTRY SECTION.

No parade next week, owing to races.

#### CADET COMPANY.

Parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

G. F. E. BARNES, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.O.

Hongkong, February 18th, 1921.



# SUDDEN DEATH OF SUB-INSPECTOR DAVIES. FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Members of the Police Force learned with regret yesterday that in the early hours of the morning Sub-Inspector James Henry Davies, the officer in charge of Aberdeen district, died suddenly from heart failure. He had been slightly unwell for some days, and just before midnight on Thursday he had a heart seizure. A motor ambulance was sent from the Central Police Station to take him to hospital, but just as it arrived the Inspector passed away.

Sub-Inspector Davies was a capable and energetic member of the Force. He was to outward appearances of strong physique but he was suffering from heart trouble. To his close friends his sudden death was not the surprise that it was to those who knew him less intimately. He was only 43 years of age. Sub-Inspector Davies' service in Hongkong had been principally with the Water Police, but he had been stationed at Aberdeen for about two years. It is incorrect to say that the deceased officer came to Hongkong with a party of 40 marines, popularly dubbed "the Forty Thieves"; he arrived here about six months before that party, in October, 1909, with three other officers, only one of whom now remains in the Force.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, the Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle) officiating. Inspectors Willis, Appleton, Moore, Floyd, Culliford and Wills acted as pall bearers. Amongst those who attended to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased were:—The Police Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), Mr. H. Green, of the Forestry Department, the Captain-Superintendent of Police (Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E.), Mr. D. Burlingham, the Deputy Superintendent (Mr. T. H. King), and the Assistant Superintendent (Mr. C. G. Perdue), Chief Preventive Officer S. J. Clarke, Chief Inspector J. Kerr, Chief Detective Inspector Murison, Inspectors Garrod, Kent, Cuygill, Floyd, Angus, Willis, Boulger, Moore, Jackson, Culliford, Appleton, Wills, Blackman, O'Sullivan, Aris, Nawab Khan, Mohinder Singh and Ng Muk; and Revenue Officer Cassin, Knight and Ward.

Wreaths were received from many individual members of the Force, from the Captain-Superintendent downwards, and from the following groups of members of the public services:—The Sub-Inspectors and Police Sergeants' Mess of Central Police Station, the Sanitary Inspectors of the Central District, the European Revenue Officers, the Bailiffs of the Supreme Court, the European Officers of Victoria Gaoi, the Members of the Royal Naval Yard Police, the Sergeants' Mess of Shaikwan Police Station, West Point Police Station, the Sergeants' Mess of No. 2 Police Station, the European Police of Tsim-tsum, the European Officers' Mess of Yau-mai Police Station, the Chinese Detective Staff, the Staff of Lai-chikok Branch Prison, the Lance-Sergeants' Mess, the Sergeants' Mess of the Fire Station, and the Brethren of Lodge, Naval and Military, No. 548, S.C.

# LATE MR. J. H. GARDINER. TRIBUTES FROM BENCH AND BAR.

At the first formal sitting of the Criminal Sessions, at the Supreme Court yesterday, in the presence of practically all the barristers and solicitors in the Colony, reference was made to the death of the late Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), as leader of the Bar, asked that before the Court rose he be allowed to refer to the loss the legal profession had suffered in the death of Mr. Gardiner. He said that Mr. Gardiner had been a solicitor in the Court for over 15 years, and by his courtesy, kindness, reasonableness and integrity, had gained the esteem and affection of all who knew him. He referred to the deep feeling of loss on the part of the legal profession, and on its behalf he wished to offer to Mrs. Gardiner the sincere sympathy of its members.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, and the Police Judge, Mr. Justice Wood, then rose, and with the whole assembly standing, the Acting Chief Justice expressed the sorrow of the Court at the loss of one so highly esteemed. The Acting Chief Justice said the profession was met to do honour to the memory of one by whose death each felt that he had suffered a personal loss. He spoke of Mr. Gardiner as a man of high personal honour and great integrity. He had a large practice, which included many people of small estate, among whom his influence was very great and always for good. By them he was both respected and trusted.

Mr. Gardiner, he went on, was known to be a man ready to give generous assistance to a poor man who had an honest claim, and a man who would have nothing to do with a factious litigation. Many a case in which, had it gone to trial, the parties would have ruined themselves and each other, had been settled out of court by Mr. Gardiner's sound common sense and friendly counsel.

In conclusion, the Acting Chief Justice said that the practising members of the profession, the officers of the Court, and the judges tendered their sincere and respectful sympathy to Mrs. Gardiner.

# ENTICING CHARGE FAILS. CANTON GIRL'S STORY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday afternoon, the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs brought a charge against two Canton women of "bringing, taking, decoying and enticing" a girl to Hongkong for immoral purposes. The charge had been reduced from one of inciting the girl to become a prostitute.

Mr. W. Schofield, Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, said the girl had travelled from Canton in the company of the two women, and by them had been taken to various houses of ill-fame. Apparently too much money was asked; at any rate no arrangement had been reached when the police intervened. The girl had been in Hongkong before for the same purpose.

The Magistrate: If the girl was willing herself to come, and had been here before, I hardly see how you are going to support a charge of "bringing, taking, decoying and enticing."

Mr. Schofield: I have evidence that the girl was not willing to enter at least one of these houses. It is true the girl herself says she was quite willing to be a prostitute, and her mother expressed her willingness that she should, but the question is: Does the action of these women in coming here with such a girl, and presumably acting for her, merit punishment under the Ordinance? I think their conduct comes within the clause.

The Magistrate: Very well; call your evidence.

The girl gave her age as 16 years and said she lived in Canton. She had been in Hongkong for five months, two years ago, and had spent that time in a "sly brothel." On that occasion she was kidnapped and brought to Hongkong. A "customer" took her back to her mother. This time she decided, herself, as the family was poor, to come to Hongkong to earn money in the same way as before. She borrowed money and paid her own fare and that of the first defendant. She (witness) asked the second defendant to accompany them. The reason she sought their company was that she was afraid of meeting the people who kidnapped her on the first occasion that she came to Hongkong.

The first defendant, in replying to the Magistrate, said the girl's story was true. The other defendant admitted accompanying the first one.

The Magistrate: I don't see how I can possibly convict on this evidence. You can't allege on this evidence that there was any "decoying" or "enticing," and as for "bringing" and "taking," I cannot possibly say, on this girl's evidence, that these women either brought or took her. They came with her and she actually brought one of them herself.

After the girl's mother had given evidence the Magistrate stopped the case and discharged the defendants.

# COMPANY REPORTS. CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

The accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920, have been closed and show a net profit of \$2,902,934.34. After adding the previous year's credit balance of \$33,806.77 and deducting the interim dividend of \$200,000, paid on August 21st, 1920, there is left \$2,693,741.11, which the general agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), and the Consulting Committee recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To place to sugar fluctuation account	\$700,000.00
To place to equalisation of dividend account	300,000.00
To place to employees' provident fund	100,000.00
To place to building reserve	140,000.00
To write off patent rights	50,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff	30,900.00
To pay a final dividend of \$65 per share, absorbing	1,300,000.00
To carry forward to the new account	75,781.11
	<b>\$2,693,741.11</b>

# THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The general managers and Consulting Committee will at the forthcoming annual meeting of shareholders, to be held on Thursday, March 3rd, 1921, recommend the allocation of profits as follows:—

To place to reserve fund	\$10,000.00
To place to equalisation of dividend account	50,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff	3,924.55
To pay a final dividend of \$1 per share	60,000.00
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account	6,948.55

# SPORT.

## FOOTBALL.

### TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The games in the second round of the Hongkong F.C. Challenge shield to be played to-day are as follows:—

Hongkong Club v. R.G.A. Club ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Williams.

St. Joseph's College v. Kowloon, St. Joseph's ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Cheesley.

S.C.A. v. H.M.S. Titania, S.C.A. ground, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Clements.

The senior clubs are engaged in the shield competition this week.

The Club are at home to the R.G.A. and a fast and even game should be seen. The last meeting of these clubs ended in a goalless draw.

The College team receive Kowloon on their ground, and a fast game is expected. The runners-up of last season will try their hardest to enter the semi-final, but they will find the Kowloon side much stronger than last season. The Kowloon team should win.

One of the hardest struggles in the shield will be seen on the S.C.A. ground, where the Chinese meet the Titania, who have given a good account of themselves in League football. The S.C.A. beat them one to nil at their last meeting, and although the Navy side was not at full strength then it is expected that the Chinese will repeat their performance in this match and go into the semi-final.

Four games are down to be played in the junior League, and some very even games are expected. The winners should be United, the Carlisle, Kowloon and the R.G.A.

## CHARITY MATCH.

A match has been arranged to take place on the Club ground (by kind permission) on Monday next, February 22nd, at 5 p.m. between teams representing the Navy and the Army to assist the local fund now being raised for the dependants of those who lost their lives in the Submarine "K. 5" disaster. A good game should be seen.

## SOUTH CHINA A.A. v. H.M.S. "TITANIA."

The following will represent South China Athletic Association in their 1st (Shield) match v. H.M.S. Titania on the S.C.A. ground to-day, at 4.30 p.m.:—Lau Hing Cheung, Lung Tai and Chan So Leung Yui Tong, Leung Tai Fong and Chung Wing Shing; Ko Sik Wai, Ip Kaa, Wong Pak Chung, Kwok Po Kan, and Au Kit Sang.

## SOUTH CHINA A.A. v. OILERS.

The following will represent South China A.A. in their 2nd division match, at home, to-day, at 3 p.m.:—Hui Shing Yui, Kwok Sin Yan and Tam Fong; Pang Kam Wing, Li Siu Ying, and Lau Hong Wing; So Chung Ming, Leung Wing Tak, Lai Yuk Tat, Chan Kwong Yiu and Lau Tak Chung.

## HONGKONG v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Club, at home, against the R.G.A. in the 2nd round of the Shield competition to-day (kick-off, 4.30 p.m.):—G. Rodger; W. Gerrard and P. Lawrence; M. L. Ralston, J. Rodger, and J. W. R. McPhail; J. B. Hamilton, H. McFayish, W. Kuhr, S. Begg, and L. Goldman.

## HONGKONG 2ND XI. v. UNITED F.C.

The Club 2nd XI. will meet the United F.C. on St. Joseph's ground to-day, kick-off at 3 p.m. Teams:—Hongkong F.C.—G. Groot; J. Gordon and W. Roos; A. McDonald, W. Ireland, and O. Stutz; A. Ogilvie, E. Ralston, W. Walker, L. Goldenberg and J. P. Sherry. United F.C.—W. McLeod; A. E. Simmons and D. D. Urquhart; W. Baker, D. Laing, and J. Leonard; J. Kent, P. Brown, G. T. May, C. H. Blake, and G. Chubb.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

### NAVY v. THE REST.

This match will be played on the Hongkong Club ground to-day, kick-off, 3 p.m. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will present the Cup to the winners (Navy) during the game. Teams:—Navy.—Lieut. Beech (Ambrose), Lieut. Comdr. Coltart (Titania), Lieut. Lindzell (Titania), Sub-Lieut. Freeman (Alacrity), Lieut. Reid (Titania), Midn. Sparks (Hawkins), Midn. Murman (Hawkins), Comdr. Wodehouse (Hawkins), Lieut. Gilbert (Titania), Lieut. Langdon (Hawkins), Lieut. Comdr. Tower (Carlisle), Lieut. Thynes (Ambrose), Midn. Morgan (Hawkins), Lieut. Curtis (Carlisle), Lieut. Biddell (Titania). "The Rest."—Lieut. Mockridge (Army), Capt. Tomory and Capt. Murray (Army), A. M. D. Wallace (Club), Lieut. Beavan (Army), V. G. Smythe (Club), Lieut. Emerson (Army), J. Ralston, A. G. Lamplugh, J. C. Cooper, N. A. Harper, H. O. MacNamara (Club), Lieuts. Mortimer, Sergeant and Dodington (Army).

## HILLIARDS.

### HO KUM TUNG HANDICAP.

At the Palace Hotel, yesterday, J. Parker (—200) defeated Sergt. Allen (—100) and H. A. Tyrrell (—100) beat T. Reeves (—150), in games of 250 up, by 107 and 24 points, respectively.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# CORRESPONDENCE. A SUBTLE COMPLIMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Mr. Bowley's letter stopped short at the most interesting point.

What dictionary epithet can I safely, and with due regard to the law of libel, apply to a Government Servant when I wish to pay him a "subtle compliment"?

—Yours faithfully,

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

Hongkong, February 18th.

# HONGKONG'S RAINFALL FOR 1920.

[CONTINUED.]

The rainfall recorded at the Royal Observatory, Kowloon, during the past year amounted to 107.88 inches, and is the highest record since 1891. This heavy total fall, amounting to 28 per cent. above the average, was produced by generally heavy rain throughout the year and not by any excessive falls; no monthly records were broken, and the heaviest day's rain amounted to 8.23 inches and the heaviest hour's rain to 1.43 inches. During the past 37 years falls of upwards of 10 inches a day have been recorded on eight occasions, 2 inches an hour 6 times, and 3 inches an hour as often as 33 times.

The tables below give the monthly rainfall for 1920 with the corresponding means and extremes, and the yearly rainfall from the date of the opening of the Observatory, 1884:—

Rainfall at Kowloon Observatory.	1920.	1884-1920.
January	.07	Mean: 1.32 Max. 8.43 Min. .00
February	2.64	1.63 7.95 .00
March	1.38	2.72 11.49 .17
April	8.26	5.36 14.69 .123
May	18.15	11.66 48.84 1.23
June	15.56	15.93 34.37 2.24
July	24.04	13.83 30.08 4.57
August	10.97	14.12 30.06 3.97
September	11.75	9.84 30.60 .53
October	6.19	4.88 23.89 .01
November	7.05	1.85 8.81 .01
December	1.81	1.14 4.90 .00
Year	107.88	84.28 119.72 45.83

Yearly Rainfall at Kowloon Observatory.	1884	1893	1903	1913
1884	75.42	1903	83.63	
1885	104.92	1904	80.41	
1886	89.17	1905	70.95	
1887	66.29	1906	77.80	
1888	104.88	1907	83.85	
1889	119.75	1908	81.87	
1890	70.55	1909	75.73	
1891	117.12	1910	70.14	
1892	90.07	1911	90.85	
1893	99.06	1912	63.93	
1894	104.25	1913	83.73	
1895	45.83	1914	100.21	
1896	73.70	1915	70.03	
1897	100.03	1916	70.86	
1898	67.02	1917	61.49	
1899	72.60	1918	101.60	
1900	73.73	1919	76.14	
1901	55.78	1920	107.88	
1902	97.50			
37 years average	84.28 inches.			

# A MUTUAL MISUNDERSTANDING.

## FISHERMEN TAKEN FOR PIRATES.

"Those who go down to the sea in ships" in this part of the world are always on the lookout for pirates and the crews of two junks one night this week appear to have mutually mistaken one another for pirates. The master of one Hongkong fishing junk, making for Chinese territories, noticed a large junk with an estimated crew of ten making towards him. Suspecting pirates, the master of the fishing junk challenged the stranger, who replied with a rifle shot which hit the master on the knee. Owing to the darkness, the people on the fishing junk could not identify any of the stranger's crew. The fact that the stranger did not come alongside but proceeded on her course after firing the shot, makes it appear likely that this junk mistook the other for a pirate craft.

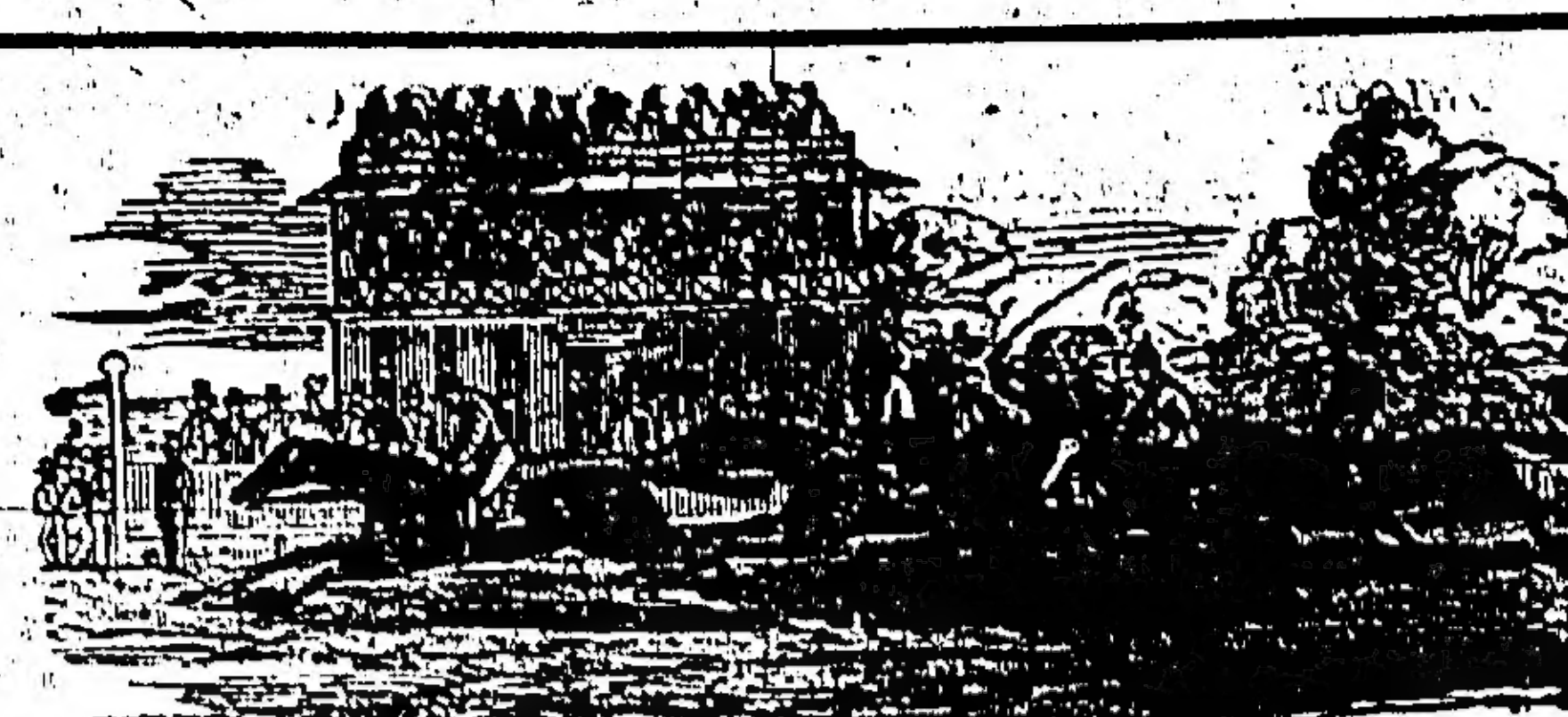
## RIFLE SHOOTING.

### HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

A very close and keenly contested match between H.M.S. Tamar and H.M.S. Titania, at the King's Park Range, on the 18th inst., resulting in a win for the former team. Scores:—

H.M.S. "TAMAR."	200	300	400	Total.
Mr. Clemow	42	43	41	126
Botting	40	40	39	119
Selby	41	41	38	119
Brazendell	36	40	33	109
Snell	38	43	25	106
Ravenscroft	39	31	31	101
Patey	30	43	28	99
Way	40	30	23	93
Total				868

H.M.S. "TITANIA."	200	300	400	Total.
Mr. Scott	40	43	39	122
Jackson	40	47	34	121
Tapley	38	30	41	109
Sigsworth	38	41	30	109
Blackford	36	38	25	99
Barker	40	33	33	106
Taylor	29	35	34	98
Pantony	22	28	20	80
Total				863



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ESTABLISHED 1850.

# HATS, SHOES, TIES, & OVERCOATS FOR THE RACES

NEW SHADES IN

## LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

# VELOUR & SOFT FELT HATS,

GREY, FAWN, GREEN, BISCUIT AND BLACK.

## HARD FELT HATS.

Are now being worn at all Race Meetings in England.

# "OAKMORE" and "WALKOVER"

## BOOTS & SHOES

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND STYLES.

## TIES

Rich Broche Silks, Club Striped Radzmere, Figured Foulards, Rich Knitted Silk Cravats.

## BURBERRY'S RACE COATS.

15

# JUST UNPACKED "BROADWOOD"

## "BABY" GRAND PIANO

(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).

A REVELATION IN

TONE, TOUCH & DESIGN.

# The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

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# Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146.

## GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND

## BREECHES MAKERS.

We have a good assortment of

CHEVIOTS, SAXONIES & ANGOLAS

FOR THE

# PRESENT SEASON.

LATEST STYLES — WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

17



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE DRAW for the K.O.C. Derby Sweep will take place in the Club House, on TUESDAY, at 8 p.m. [407]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersecretary TO-DAY (SATURDAY), February 19th. No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands. Any Chinese found loitering about 4th Servants' Passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure. R. J. PATERSON, Clerk of the Course. [463]

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1921, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1921, to THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1921, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [463]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [464]

## STEAMERS FOR SALE.

Under instructions received from THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON. Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamers—

Name of Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Built
Anglin	1813	1001	1903
Chow Pa	1846	1055	1888
Manila	1790	1100	1904
Wong Koi	1777	1115	1896

TERMS of Sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore; Messrs. Boustead, Bacs & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Hongkong; and the undersigned. Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta. Offers must be in sterling and a deposit equal to five per cent. of the amount tendered must be made with the Company's Agents at the Port of offer.

Tenders will be opened at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 23rd March, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16 Strand Road, CALCUTTA. [465]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CONSIGNEES for Company's Steamer.

"TITAN" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after February 18th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 24th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before March 10th, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [466]

## HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

FIRST TOURNAMENT MONDAY, 21st February, at 9 p.m. at the MING YUEN GARDENS.

## MAIN EVENT

15 round Catchweight Contest "SKY" KERRISON v. A. B. HEWLETT, (Welterweight Champion H.M.S. Alacrity of the Colony). Booking at Messrs. FRIDAY, Feb. 18th. Members (on production Current Membership Cards only). SATURDAY, 19th to MONDAY, 21st—General Public. Special Trains will be run before and after the Tournament. [423]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1921.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

TICKETS of Admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosure may be obtained from Messrs. KILLY & WALSH, Limited, or at the Gate. Price \$4 for each day or \$19 for the Meeting. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate. R. J. PATERSON, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, February 17th, 1921. [458]

## WISEMAN, LTD.

## DURING RACE WEEK TEA DANCES

will be held on MONDAY AND TUESDAY. The usual Tea Dance on Thursday is cancelled. Manager, D. M. GOODALL. [449]

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE CRUISER RACE originally fixed for Sunday, the 20th inst. is now POSTPONED till SUNDAY, the 20th MARCH, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. H. S. ROUSE, Hon. Secretary, Sailing Committee. [448]

## NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE are hereby informed that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Frs. 20 per Share will be paid from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on presentation of their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris, and at any of its Agencies. Hongkong, January 30th, 1921. [376]

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LIMITED.

THE CORONET THEATRE and its associated interests have been taken over as from the 8th February, 1921, by the above-named Company, to the Secretary of which all communications should, in future, be addressed. (P.O. Box No. 275).

H. W. RAY, Joint Managing Director, HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LTD. Hongkong, February 12th, 1921. [443]

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1921, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th February to the 21st February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, January 31st, 1921. [343]

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and declaring a Dividend. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1921, and on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, 1921, both days inclusive. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, February 3rd, 1921. [376]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 26th February, 1921, and on FRIDAY, 25th February, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors. A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [400]

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Deferred Shares for the year 1920, at the rate of 6% per Share. Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 2/10 per dollar. Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1921, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 19th, to February 23rd, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [315]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for Messrs. P., Q., AD., AP., AW., BF., BO., BR., BV.

## TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift). Apply to— "A. B." Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

## TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor. ROOM No. 1. Apply to— [131]

## WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Peak or higher level, for summer months, would take over servants if required, no child. Reply to— Box 309, Care of Daily Press Office. [1809]

## WANTED.

A STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST (Lady preferred). Apply by letter. HASTINGS & HASTINGS. [378]

## IMPORT-EXPORT.

GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of departments, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [328]

## FOR SALE.

4 CYLINDER, 12-16 H.P., five seater Humber Car, wire wheels with spare, acetylene lighting. May be viewed at the Hongkong Electric Company's North Point Generating Station any time by appointment. [387]

## FOR SALE.

A going and paying concern. GARAGE in CANTON, with Cars, Tools, Spares, Furniture and Fixtures, including good-will. Best locality in town for both Chinese and foreign business. For further particulars, apply to— Box X.Y.Z., Care of Daily Press Office. [428]

## FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong neichung, with 7-Roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to— GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co., 37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

## EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY &amp; YEAR BOOK OF CHINA.

THE CURRENT EDITION is still on Sale at KILLY & WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai. Price: \$3. Illustrated. 400 pages. A splendid mailing list. A mine of information. [404]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

## DINNER DANCING.

WEDNESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, SATURDAY, 19th FEBRUARY.

## MISS ALMA ADAIR

"That American Singer of Popular Songs" Direct from Broadway, New York, late of Lew Field's "Poor Little Rita Girl".

B. F. Keith's New York Vaudeville Houses J. J. and Lee Shubert's Winter Garden, New York, and the Capitol Theatre, New York.

MISS ADAIR HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO RENDER SOME OF THE LATEST SONGS. [438]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

## FANCY DRESS BALL.

DEBUT DAY—THURSDAY, 24th FEB. 1921.

At the request of numerous Patrons, the Management have decided to alter the above from a Supper Ball to a Fancy Dress Dinner Ball; therefore, Tables may be booked on the usual lines, and holders of the Supper Dance Tickets can obtain a Refund on presentation of such Tickets.

The charge per head for the Dinner Ball will be on similar lines to the usual Wednesday and Saturday Dances. [439]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of regrounding. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work. [440]

## INTIMATION

## WHISKIES OF DISTINCTION

## WATSON'S E

A blend of the finest Whiskies distilled in Scotland—mild and mellow.

## OLD VAT No. 4.

A fine mellow Scotch Whisky.

## GILBEY'S

## SPEY ROYAL

A fine old liqueur Scotch Whisky.

## SOLE IMPORTERS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1841. Phone 616. [11]

## DEATH.

CROSS.—At Bisleigh Camp, Surrey, on February 15th, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES ROBERT CROSS, C.M.G., M.V.O. (late) Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and Secretary, National Rifle Association, 1899 to 1921, age 69. [490]

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. BRADY wish to thank Dr. DALMAHOV ALLAN for his ceaseless efforts and professional care of their late dear friend Mr. J. H. GARDINER, also Mrs. MORRISON, the nurse, for her skillful nursing and untiring endeavour. The family of the late Mrs. ANNA ERNESTINA DA CRUZ ROCHA beg to tender their thanks to their relatives and friends for sympathy in their bereavement, also for the floral tributes. [458]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1921.

## JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

The Japanese Diet is in session and as usual the Ministers have been bombarded with questions on foreign and domestic affairs, which, while serving to show the interest taken in Japan's position both at home and abroad, have failed to elicit any very serious answers from the Ministers concerned. Year by year it is becoming more apparent that the session of the Diet is not long enough for any actual legislative work to be done properly. A large part of the brief session is devoted to interpellations, so that practically a whole sitting may be devoted to what in the House of Commons would hardly last an hour. In a way, however, these interpellations take the place of set debates on some points of policy, which are unknown in the Diet except on the occasion of a vote of censure. For the most part, as stated, the interpellations fail to produce any admissions from the Ministers, whether through failure of the interpellators to press their points home or through that respect for officialdom which still remains a feature of Japanese thought. However, it is satisfactory to know that the Japanese

are alive to some of the difficulties of their present position and especially to the dangers of the Siberian expedition from which it is now found so difficult to withdraw. So far the expedition seems to have cost Japan in round figures something like a hundred million yen or £12,500,000. This money she presumably desires to get back, though where she is to get it from is obscure. It is true that she has occupied the northern part of Saghalien, which is of Russian territory, and from a statement made by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, will continue to hold it until she receives satisfaction from Russia. Viscount UCHIDA's statement was that there are some "affairs" that can be settled without occupying territory and there are others that cannot, the Siberian affair belonging to the latter category. This is as much as to say that Japan wants to get something from Russia, and that if she does not get it she will retain possession of the part of Saghalien which she has occupied, thus becoming master of the whole island. The advantage of the island, so far as can be seen, is that it affords a convenient jumping off point for an expedition to Siberia. Japan's only grievance against Russia is the Nikolaevsk affair. In this a body of Japanese soldiers and their officers and other Japanese officials, were massacred by the Russian Reds. The Japanese claim that it was an entirely unprovoked attack: the other side say it was provoked, that a truce was made, and that the Japanese broke the truce and endeavoured to exterminate the Reds, being themselves exterminated in the end. The Japanese Government was variously criticised for sending troops at all, as the Japanese residents, it is claimed, were in no danger at the time, and for sending so few troops that they proved to be unable to withstand an attack.

The Japanese Government is but doing in Russia what she has done with so much success in China, that is to say allowing Japanese to settle in places that are notoriously unsafe and then holding the Government responsible for their safety. The shooting of Lieutenant LANGDON, an American naval officer, by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok is a tragedy which has also served to call the world's attention to Japanese doings in Siberia. Why the Japanese are policing Vladivostok nobody seems to know. From a statement made by the Japanese Minister of War we are questioned about the matter in the Diet, it appears that the doyen of the Consular Body at Vladivostok some time ago approached the Japanese military authorities with a request that proper protection be afforded the foreign residents in the city. Whether the doyen of the Consular Body made this request after consultation with his conferees does not appear, but as the American Consul-General has since stated that he had made no application for protection, it would appear that the doyen acted entirely on his own authority.

The matter is made no better by the fact that the doyen of the Consular Body is the Japanese Consul-General. It was after the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces of the other allied and associated Powers that the Japanese cleaned up Vladivostok and disarmed all the people, or as many as they could. Unfortunately the robbers and brigands did not deliver up their arms, with the result that the law-abiding portion of the citizens was put in rather an awkward position. From that time the Japanese practically assumed charge of the city, and the statement that they were specially asked to protect the foreign residents must, therefore, be taken for what it is worth. As regards the grounds of the expedition as a whole, General TANAKA, the Japanese Minister of War, appears to rest these on the maintenance of law and order in the region, and the protection of the lives and property of the Japanese residents in Vladivostok. From statements made by his questioner, however, it appears that the majority of the 7,000 residents at Vladivostok of Japanese nationality draw their sustenance from the Japanese troops stationed there. If that be the case it would have obviously been much cheaper for the Japanese Government to have withdrawn the Japanese residents from the port and compensated them for any loss incurred than to maintain troops for their defence at the cost of millions of yen. As a matter of fact the Japanese have been in no more danger than the nationals of any other country, although the attitude of the Japanese troops has unfortunately done nothing to increase the popularity of their countrymen in the eyes of the Russians.

As was plainly hinted in the interpellations on the matter in the Diet, the Japanese expedition to Siberia, what-

ever it may have been at the beginning, is now a purely military and aggressive expedition and is a constant source of danger to the peace and order which the Japanese Minister of War boasts it has preserved. A remarkable telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Siberian Republic, recently published, throws light on the situation in Siberia due to the Japanese occupation, as seen by the Russians. The telegram was sent to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo and is, in effect, a demand that the Japanese troops be withdrawn from Siberia. It reminds the Japanese Government of the promises made many times that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn as soon as stable conditions were established, and shows that so far from having assisted in the establishment of stable conditions the Japanese High Command has thrown innumerable obstacles in the way of such conditions being established. With remarkable frankness, the telegram states that the Japanese troops have made life unbearable for the people of the parts where the troops are stationed, and by their suppression of all attempts on the part of the people to establish order, they have allowed the criminal elements to get the upper hand and to indulge in robbery, murder, and all kinds of unspeakable crimes. The Japanese Command prevents the people from dealing with these criminals and is thus encouraging a condition of disorder, while all the time claiming that it is there in the cause of peace and order. The Japanese Command is further charged with befriending the so-called savours of Siberia, who are really enemies of the people, such as Semyonov, who was protected by the Japanese authorities and is now meditating a fresh adventure which can only lead to more disorder. These are charges which were only to be expected. It is impossible for a body of troops on foreign soil to remain neutral in any case, and the Japanese High Command, while protesting that it would not interfere in the internal affairs of Siberia, has all along been doing so, either directly or indirectly. This remarkable telegram seems not to have been referred to in the Diet, but the interpellations show that the more thoughtful among the Japanese are viewing the situation with ever-increasing suspicion and alarm.

While working in the No. 2 godown at Holt's Wharf, a coolie was killed instantaneously through a heavy bale of merchandise falling on him.

After being knocked down by a motor car on Thursday, a Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his knees.

The *Anglin* has been included in the list of steamers which are being advertised for sale by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. under instructions from the Ministry of Shipping.

Mr. A. G. H. Carruthers has resigned from the Customs Service and is shortly leaving the Far East. The departure of so well known and popular a figure will leave a gap in the life of Shanghai, says a Northern contemporary.

One fatal case of small-pox and one fatal case of diphtheria, both Chinese, were reported in the daily return of the Medical Officer of Health issued yesterday. A case of paratyphoid fever was also reported, the patient being a Portuguese.

The death is announced at Ranzoon of Brother Patrick, of the staff of St. Paul's Institution in that city. Brother Patrick for a number of years was on the teaching staff of St. Joseph's College, Hongkong, and will doubtless be remembered by many Old Boys.

The net proceeds of the charity football match in aid of Kwangtung and North China Relief Fund, played on the 8th inst., are \$1,229.57, and, as all the expenses in connection with this match were defrayed by the South China Athletic Association, the whole sum has been sent to Mr. Li Wing Kwong, Hon. Treasurer of the Tung Wah Hospital.

A successful whist-drive was held at the Catholic Men's Club on Thursday evening. The following were the prize winners:—Ladies: 1. Mrs. Lamington (174); 2. Mrs. Pile (173); 3. Mrs. Booth (174); 4. Mrs. Pile (173); 5. Mrs. Booth (174); 6. Mrs. Pile (173); 7. Mrs. Booth (174); 8. Mrs. Pile (173); 9. Mrs. Booth (174); 10. Mrs. Pile (173); 11. Mrs. Booth (174); 12. Mrs. Pile (173); 13. Mrs. Booth (174); 14. Mrs. Pile (173); 15. Mrs. Booth (174); 16. Mrs. Pile (173); 17. Mrs. Booth (174); 18. Mrs. Pile (173); 19. Mrs. Booth (174); 20. Mrs. Pile (173); 21. Mrs. Booth (174); 22. Mrs. Pile (173); 23. Mrs. Booth (174); 24. Mrs. Pile (173); 25. Mrs. Booth (174); 26. Mrs. Pile (173); 27. Mrs. Booth (174); 28. Mrs. Pile (173); 29. Mrs. Booth (174); 30. Mrs. Pile (173); 31. Mrs. Booth (174); 32. Mrs. Pile (173); 33. Mrs. Booth (174); 34. Mrs. Pile (173); 35. Mrs. Booth (174); 36. Mrs. Pile (173); 37. Mrs. Booth (174); 38. Mrs. Pile (173); 39. Mrs. Booth (174); 40. Mrs. Pile (173); 41. Mrs. Booth (174); 42. Mrs. Pile (173); 43. Mrs. Booth (174); 44. Mrs. Pile (173); 45. Mrs. Booth (174); 46. Mrs. Pile (173); 47. Mrs. Booth (174); 48. Mrs. Pile (173); 49. Mrs. Booth (174); 50. Mrs. Pile (173); 51. Mrs. Booth (174); 52. Mrs. Pile (173); 53. Mrs. Booth (174); 54. Mrs. Pile (173); 55. Mrs. Booth (174); 56. Mrs. Pile (173); 57. Mrs. Booth (174); 58. Mrs. Pile (173); 59. Mrs. Booth (174); 60. Mrs. Pile (173); 61. Mrs. Booth (174); 62. Mrs. Pile (173); 63. Mrs. Booth (174); 64. Mrs. Pile (173); 65. Mrs. Booth (174); 66. Mrs. Pile (173); 67. Mrs. Booth (174); 68. Mrs. Pile (173); 69. Mrs. Booth (174); 70. Mrs. Pile (173); 71. Mrs. Booth (174); 72. Mrs. Pile (173); 73. Mrs. Booth (174); 74. Mrs. Pile (173); 75. Mrs. Booth (174); 76. Mrs. Pile (173); 77. Mrs. Booth (174); 78. Mrs. Pile (173); 79. Mrs. Booth (174); 80. Mrs. Pile (173); 81. Mrs. Booth (174); 82. Mrs. Pile (173); 83. Mrs. Booth (174); 84. Mrs. Pile (173); 85. Mrs. Booth (174); 86. Mrs. Pile (173); 87. Mrs. Booth (174); 88. Mrs. Pile (173); 89. Mrs. Booth (174); 90. Mrs. Pile (173); 91. Mrs. Booth (174); 92. Mrs. Pile (173); 93. Mrs. Booth (174); 94. Mrs. Pile (173); 95. Mrs. Booth (174); 96. Mrs. Pile (173); 97. Mrs. Booth (174); 98. Mrs. Pile (173); 99. Mrs. Booth (174); 100. Mrs. Pile (173); 101. Mrs. Booth (174); 102. Mrs. Pile (173); 103. Mrs. Booth (174); 104. Mrs. Pile (173); 105. Mrs. Booth (174); 106. Mrs. Pile (173); 107. Mrs. Booth (174); 108. Mrs. Pile (173); 109. Mrs. Booth (174); 110. Mrs. Pile (173); 111. Mrs. Booth (174); 112. Mrs. Pile (173); 113. Mrs. Booth (174); 114. Mrs. Pile (173); 115. Mrs. Booth (174); 116. Mrs. Pile (173); 117. Mrs. Booth (174); 118. Mrs. Pile (173); 119. Mrs. Booth (174); 120. Mrs. Pile (173); 121. Mrs. Booth (174); 122. Mrs. Pile (173); 123. Mrs. Booth (174); 124. Mrs. Pile (173); 125. Mrs. Booth (174); 126. Mrs. Pile (173); 127. Mrs. Booth (174); 128. Mrs. Pile (173); 129. Mrs. Booth (174); 130. Mrs. Pile (173); 131. Mrs. Booth (174); 132. Mrs. Pile (173); 133. Mrs. Booth (174); 134. Mrs. Pile (173); 135. Mrs. Booth (174); 136. Mrs. Pile (173); 137. Mrs. Booth (174); 138. Mrs. Pile (173); 139. Mrs. Booth (174); 140. Mrs. Pile (173); 141. Mrs. Booth (174); 142. Mrs. Pile (173); 143. Mrs. Booth (174); 144. Mrs. Pile (173); 145. Mrs. Booth (174); 146. Mrs. Pile (173); 147. Mrs. Booth (174); 148. Mrs. Pile (173); 149. Mrs. Booth (174); 150. Mrs. Pile (173); 151. Mrs. Booth (174); 152. Mrs. Pile (173); 153. Mrs. Booth (174); 154. Mrs. Pile (173); 155. Mrs. Booth (174); 156. Mrs. Pile (173); 157. Mrs. Booth (174); 158. Mrs. Pile (173); 159. Mrs. Booth (174); 160. Mrs. Pile (173); 161. Mrs. Booth (174); 162. Mrs. Pile (173); 163. Mrs. Booth (174); 164. Mrs. Pile (173); 165. Mrs. Booth (174); 166. Mrs. Pile (173); 167. Mrs. Booth (174); 168. Mrs. Pile (173); 169. Mrs. Booth (174); 170. Mrs. Pile (173); 171. Mrs. Booth (174); 172. Mrs. Pile (173); 173. Mrs. Booth (174); 174. Mrs. Pile (173); 175. Mrs. Booth (174); 176. Mrs. Pile (173); 177. Mrs. Booth (174); 178. Mrs. Pile (173); 179. Mrs. Booth (174); 180. Mrs. Pile (173); 181. Mrs. Booth (174); 182. Mrs. Pile (173); 183. Mrs. Booth (174); 184. Mrs. Pile (173); 185. Mrs. Booth (174); 186. Mrs. Pile (173); 187. Mrs. Booth (174); 188. Mrs. Pile (173); 189. Mrs. Booth (174



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## EX-GERMAN CABLES PROBLEM.

## UNYIELDING ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND JAPAN.

New York, February 18th.

The International Communications Conference was unable to agree regarding the disposal of the ex-German cables, and has adjourned till February 1st.

It is stated in a message from Washington that the deadlock is complete. The opinion is expressed that there is no hope of an agreement before the change of administration on March 4th. It is understood that the attitude of the Japanese Government regarding the Yap cable appears to be unmodified.

The *New York Times* says it has reason to believe that the United States Government has intimated that, failing an agreement by March 15th, it reserves the right to take the measures necessary for its national interests.

## GERMANY SCOFFS AT PEACE TREATY.

## FOREIGN MINISTER'S VIEWS REGARDING STIPULATIONS.

BERLIN, February 18th.

Speaking again at Karlsruhe, Herr von Simons repeated Germany's refusal to accept the Allied reparations plans, and declared that the latter reckoned without their host, for they would not succeed in obtaining such a draft on the future. Herr von Simons anticipated that the Allies, at the London Conference, would rebel against the German counter-proposals, and then the situation would be the same as before the Paris conference. The Peace Treaty stipulations would then remain in force under which the Allies must communicate reparations claims by May 1st and decision must be reached regarding terms of payment, after which the Reparation Commission would periodically consider Germany's ability to pay.

Herr von Simons stated that the Reparations Commission received two billion sterling in bonds, on the conclusion of peace, which are not negotiable. A similar additional amount is shortly being issued, but no financial power in the world will give money on it.

Herr von Simons concluded that, for this reason, the Peace Treaty stipulations signified nothing but a lasting declaration of uncertainty.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

## DELAY IN BRINGING THEM TO TRIAL AT LEIPZIG.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, the Attorney-General, replying to questions, said that owing to the German Government's fear of political difficulties, if the Allies insisted on the surrender of all war criminals, the Inter-Allied Commission had submitted a list of 45 war criminals selected for trial at Leipzig, the British Government contributing 7, namely, 2 for sinking hospital ships, 1 for murder of a British crew by a submarine, and 4 for cruelty to war prisoners. Subsequently, the German Government represented that there were difficulties in obtaining evidence, and the Allies collected and submitted depositions. So far none of the persons selected had been brought to trial.

The Attorney-General denied that some cases had been settled. It was the Government's intention, he said, to enforce the trial of these persons. The Attorney-General admitted that there had been unreasonable delay on the part of Germany. He was not aware that the German Government had refused passports to any criminals about to leave Germany, but he believed that at least some of the accused had been arrested.

## U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

## REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO PASS IT THROUGH.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

The Republican leaders of the Senate have agreed to expedite the Immigration Bill limiting the number of aliens of any nationality admissible into the United States any one year to 5 per cent. of the number of persons of such nationality resident in the United States. The bill will be given priority as unfinished business.

## TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

## HEALTH MINISTRY EXPERT TO INVESTIGATE.

LONDON, February 17th.

The Health Ministry is despatching to Geneva a tuberculosis specialist to investigate the cure of consumption recently announced by the Swiss bacteriologist Spahlinger.

## LABOUR PARTY ATTACK.

## ON GOVERNMENT'S "SUICIDAL POLICY."

LONDON, February 17th.

The Labour Party has issued a manifesto denouncing the Government's "suicidal policy," especially as regards the Peace Treaties and indemnities, as inimical to the best interests of Europe.

## U.S. RAILWAY RATES.

## STATES CHALLENGE COMMISSION'S AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

Before the Supreme Court, on February 18th, 20 States will challenge the authority of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to regulate railway rates, on the ground that this is an infringement of the rights of individual States.

## BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

## LARGEST AND MOST REPRESENTATIVE EXHIBITION EVER HELD.

LONDON, February 18th.

Two sections of the British Industries Fair are being opened at the White City in London and in Birmingham on Monday. A third section will be opened in Glasgow the following week.

Mr. Kellaway, interviewed, said that the fair was the largest and most representative exhibition of British trade ever assembled. The Department of Overseas Trade, he said, has issued 60,000 invitations to overseas buyers in 112 foreign countries, the British Dominions and the Colonies, also to 95,000 home buyers and 17 foreign commercial missions are expected. It is hoped that the fair will mark the turning-point in British trade.

## LABOUR AMENDMENT LOST.

## PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL TO BANKERS.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Commons rejected the Labour amendment to the Address regarding unemployment, after a speech from Mr. Lloyd George, who declared that Great Britain had never had a period of great unemployment with less distress, thanks to the Unemployment Act, and the £40,000,000 which the Government was spending this year to relieve ex-Servicemen. He appealed to Labour to co-operate with the Government and abandon Trade Union obstruction. He urged the bankers to accept a share of the abnormal risks of financing trade.

## WAGES REDUCTION MOVEMENT.

## FRENCH WORKERS DECIDE ON GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, February 18th.

The trouble arising from a reduction of wages has now spread to France.

A message from Paris reports that textile workers in Roubaix and Tourcoing have decided on a general strike on February 21st, owing to the decision of the employers to reduce wages, which are higher than in other textile centres in France.

## NAVAL HOLIDAY.

## QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 17th.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, Viscount Curzon asked whether steps had been taken, or contemplated, to approach the Governments of America and Japan with a view to a definite understanding regarding the limitation of armaments.

## THE WAKEFORD CASE.

## DENIAL OF REPORT.

LONDON, February 17th.

It is denied that the Bishop of Lincoln has given a sentence in the case of Archbishop Wakeford.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## SHANGHAI WIRELESS CONTRACT DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.

Official circles are confident that the controversy with China, regarding the cancellation of the wireless contract, will be satisfactorily terminated before Mr. Harding's installation. The Note was despatched through Mr. Crane, after the latter had repeatedly informed Washington that the cancellation of the contract would be a blow to the "open door" policy in China. The Note is strongly worded, and it is believed that it forecasts the possibility of Mr. Crane's withdrawal in the event of China's persistence.

## JAPAN'S REFUSAL TO CONSIDER DISARMAMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Miller, the deputy for Washington State, said that he interpreted the refusal of Japan to move towards disarmament till her battleship-cruiser programme was completed to mean that Japan was preparing for war. Unless the cool-headed statesmen and diplomats of Japan purged the country of the demagogues and jingoists that now appeared to have the public eye and ear, Mr. Miller urged strengthening the Pacific coast defences, and declared that war between Japan and America was impossible, unless Japan desired it.

## LONDON PREPARES TO RECEIVE JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Corporation of London is preparing to welcome the Crown Prince of Japan at the Guildhall and will present him an address in April.

## DR. WELLINGTON KOO.

LONDON, February 18th.

Dr. Wellington Koo had an audience of Lord Curzon.

## CHINESE FLOUR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, February 17th.

Recent alarmist rumours regarding Chinese flour came up for discussion in the House of Lords.

Lord Crawford, on behalf of the Government, in most scathing terms, denounced the exaggerated and malicious statements that the Government was forcing millers to accept soft Chinese flour, which was said to be poisonous. Subject to the proper distribution of the different qualities, the millers could buy any bulk wheat they chose and the stock of foreign wheat held by them on January 1st was the lowest since the Armistice. Last year when the Argentine forbade the exportation of breadstuffs, the Government bought Chinese flour requiring with it a guarantee that the flour was made from pure wheat. The Health Ministry investigations had showed that in every case the flour was from good, wholesome and sound wheat, and at present was being consumed in large quantities throughout Europe.

## RAILWAY STRIKE THREAT.

## ACTION BY UNION EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, February 17th.

In connection with Mr. Bromley's threat, the executive of the Locomotive Engineers Union has instructed members not to come out on strike on February 20th, as previously instructed, or in future, on the Irish question, unless further instructions are issued.

## MINISTER OF AIR.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to questions, said that no decision had been reached as regards the appointment of a separate Air Minister. In the meantime, Mr. Winston Churchill would discharge the duties.

## TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

## SOVIET AMENDMENTS TO BRITISH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that Moscow had replied on February 16th proposing certain amendments to the British proposals regarding an economic agreement, and that the Government was considering these. Mr. Krassin was expected in London shortly.

## THE CASE OF MR. G. L. SHAW AS PRESENTED BY HIS LEGAL ADVISERS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

In the following passages of a memorandum drawn up by Mr. G. L. Shaw's legal advisers, the "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai gives the first authentic and official statement issued for publication by Mr. Shaw himself of his case against the Japanese Government which arrested him on July 11th last. The memorandum is dated November 15th.

On July 11th, 1920, Mr. Geo. L. Shaw, who is a highly respected and well-connected British resident of Antung, Manchuria, where he has been successfully engaged in business for many years past, visited Shingishu, a town on the Korean border within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government. Upon the occasion of his visit he omitted, by some oversight, to bring his passport with him, but as he was personally known he was allowed to pass in. Shortly afterwards, to his utter astonishment and dismay, he was roughly arrested by the Japanese Police without any explanation whatever being vouchsafed or any definite charge preferred. He had been guilty of no offence and was utterly unable to understand why he had been arrested, but consoled himself with the belief that some mistake had been made and that he would be liberated without delay. He was, however, handcuffed, bound up with ropes, and marched through the streets on three separate occasions—to and from the Procurator's Office on July 18th and on July 21st, 1920, when he was transferred to Seoul. On his arrival at Seoul he observed a large force of police in attendance, and he was taken out of the station below Nandaimon (Seoul), again bound up with ropes, and taken in a motor-car to the prison under an armed guard. All the streets were lined with armed policemen, which would seem to have been a superfluous—not to say farcical—precaution to take in dealing with one solitary and well-behaved prisoner. Mr. Shaw was subjected to many galling indignities at the hands of his captors, who distinctly showed by their demeanour that they highly relished the unique opportunity of being able to exercise their brief authority over a foreign prisoner; and on two occasions when going to and from the Court (on August 16th and 17th, 1920) Mr. Shaw was handcuffed and forced to wear a convict's hat. In short, instead of being treated as a subject of a friendly and allied nation, he was dealt with as if he had been a dangerous malefactor or a common felon, and caused grievous mental and physical suffering which has seriously affected his health.

Subsequent to Mr. Shaw's arrest, it transpired that he was mistakenly suspected of being involved with some Korean patriotic malcontents in a conspiracy concocted in Antung (quite outside Japanese jurisdiction) to foment an insurrection and rebellion against the Japanese rule in Korea—a suspicion which had no foundation whatever, it being based solely on the mendacious reports of ignorant and irresponsible police spies in search of official kudos and general little-tattle indulged in by envious business competitors.

Mr. Shaw remained incarcerated in Seoul until November 3rd, 1920, thus having been under arrest and closely guarded in prison for almost four months. During that period he was neither allowed the assistance of legal counsel nor interviews with friends except in the presence of the prison officials, and even when visitors came he was not allowed to discuss the case with them. He was examined secretly by the Yoshin-hanji (Judge of Preliminary Examination) who, in co-operation with the Procurator, did his best to extract damaging admissions, and was neither confronted with, nor given an opportunity to cross-examine, any witnesses; this, it is true, was done in accordance with the ordinary procedure in vogue in the Japanese Courts, but it is submitted that such methods are shocking to all sense of justice and fairplay, and entirely contrary to Anglo-American conceptions of justice and equity.

On November 3rd, Mr. Shaw was liberated on bail, the security demanded being ¥1,800. Application for bail had been made on several previous occasions but it was not granted, the Yoshin-hanji invariably saying that he (the Judge) regretted the delay but he had to examine about twenty-five persons.

Mr. Shaw is apprehensive as to three possible contingencies if he leaves Korea, viz.:

- (1)—That he may be stopped and re-arrested by the judicial officials should he attempt to leave Korea—especially by way of Shingishu;
- (2)—That after his departure the Court may condemn his bail on the ground that he has fled from the jurisdiction;
- (3)—That the Court may try and may sentence him in absentia, thus leaving a permanent stain on his character and proclaim to the world that he has been found and adjudged guilty.

In the event of Mr. Shaw's deciding to leave Korea and return to Antung, he desires it to be clearly understood that his action must not be construed as an admission of guilt on his part or as a waiver of his legal rights of claim for redress against the Japanese Government. He also wishes it to be distinctly understood that should he leave Korea and return to Antung, he will do so in the confident hope and expectation that His Majesty's Government will continue to protect his interests in every possible way notwithstanding his departure.

Further, in order to eliminate any element of apprehension or suspicion, Mr. Shaw desires to place on record a solemn, unequivocal and positive declaration to the effect that there is neither the slightest particle of truth in, nor the slightest ground for, the charge made against him by the Japanese Government.

## DEALINGS WITH KOREANS.

Being in business in Antung, Mr. Shaw has naturally had a large number of trading and other transactions with natives of the locality, including, of course, many Koreans but the bulk of these transactions have been largely handled by his native staff, and he himself has very little personal knowledge of the details involved, especially in regard to his shipping business. It is obvious that the principal of a firm does not personally sell tickets and inquire into the petty details of every contract of carriage made in the office. All sorts and conditions of men come and go and all kinds of goods are carried on and by the boats controlled by Mr. Shaw and if the absurd principle were once established that he should be held responsible for the political opinions, acts and morals of his passengers and the contents of their baggage he might, in these troublesome times when the Japanese Government is so nervous that it sees a potential enemy in every tree and sign-post on the road—be deemed to spend his whole life in prison as a suspect. Of course, the proposition is absolutely fantastic and ridiculous. To dispel any doubts on the subject, Mr. Shaw categorically and positively asserts and declares, and is ready to swear under the sanction of an oath, that (1) he has never, either directly or indirectly, been guilty of any of the acts contemplated in Book II, chapter 11 of the Criminal Code of Japan ("Offences against the Safety of the Japanese State"), that (2) he has not knowingly had any connection whatsoever with persons guilty of such acts, and that (3) he has never comforted or assisted such persons.

Assuming, merely for the sake of argument, that Mr. Shaw had been justly suspected of the offence alleged by the Japanese Government, he was resident within the jurisdiction of the British Consular Authorities, and diplomatic complaint would certainly have secured the exercise, on the part of the British Government, of watchfulness to prevent any conspiracy against the political institutions of Japan. Moreover, had the Japanese Government been able to point to overt and serious acts or to lay a definite charge, the Consular Authorities would assuredly have brought Mr. Shaw to trial and punished him if guilty. As a matter of fact, previous to Mr. Shaw's arrest his house and office in Antung had been watched by Japanese detectives, notwithstanding the fact that the premises was situated in Chinese territory, and if they had been able to discover anything of a concrete nature it would have been very easy for the Japanese Government to have brought a case against him in the British Extra-territorial Court. But apparently they were scared to do this as they were afraid that evidence which would justify a Japanese Court would be unable to stand the searching investigations of a British tribunal aided by the commonsense of a British jury. It is obvious, therefore, that the Japanese action in this case was taken in the hope that by subjecting Mr. Shaw to a searching preliminary investigation and employing against him those questionable and iniquitous methods of criminal "justice" which have become a by-word and a scandal both in Japan proper and in Korea, they would be able to fasten some measure of guilt upon him which would justify their statements as to his pro-Korean proclivities.

## LEGAL POINTS AT ISSUE.

The case having been already investigated by the Embassy and considered by the law officers of the Crown, Mr. Shaw does not deem it necessary to make any lengthy reference to the question of the principles of International Law governing the matter under discussion, but he submits that the consensus of opinion of all British and American writers establish the principle that the laws of a nation cannot justly extend beyond its territories, except so far as regards its own citizens. They can have no force to control the sovereignty or rights of any other nation within its jurisdiction; they must always be restricted to places and persons over whom the legislature have authority and jurisdiction. For the Japanese Criminal Court in Korea to assume jurisdiction over a British subject for an act committed in a territory over which the British Authorities possess jurisdiction, is tantamount to usurping the right of sovereignty appertaining to a Foreign Power, and for the Judges sitting in that Court to render a judgement against Mr. Shaw under the circumstances of this case would be contrary to all principles of justice, an arbitrary act and a gross violation of International Law.

An admission that the Japanese officials had the right to act as they have done, would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and highly dangerous to British subjects in foreign lands. A Sovereign has jurisdiction over offences which are committed and take effect within his territory, but he has no jurisdiction over offences committed by a foreign subject or citizen in another country, and if the principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction be conceded, it will create a dual responsibility, in British subjects and lead to inextricable confusion destructive to the certainty in the law which is an essential to liberty.

The Japanese will probably set up the plea that the question is one solely for the decision of the Japanese tribunals, but it is respectfully submitted that if a Government could set up its own municipal laws as the final test of its international rights and obligations, then the rules of International Law would be but the shadow of a name and would afford no protection, either to States or individuals. This proposition seems to be so well understood, so generally accepted, and so just that it would appear unnecessary to make citations or adduce precedents in its support.

JAPAN'S CRIMINAL CODE.

To illustrate how general and comprehensive is the claim of the Japanese Government to punish foreigners for acts

committed by them in a foreign jurisdiction, the attention of the Embassy is respectfully directed to the following Articles of the Criminal Code of Japan (Law No. 45 of April 20th, 1907):—

Articles 73 to 75: "Offences against the Imperial House."—Art. 76 may be construed as applying to the writing of some frank and unguarded, but actually true article or criticism written by a foreigner abroad, although such article may not be intended by the writer to be "insulting and disrespectful."

The tendency to exalt the virtues of the members of the Imperial Household, and to attribute to them sacrosanct and superhuman qualities has become a veritable obsession among a certain section of officialdom, and it would be very easy for an efficient functionary to vamp up a charge of lese-majesty against a British subject visiting Japan, who had written articles abroad, displeasing to the officials of the Household Department of this country (i.e., Japan).

Articles 81 to 89: "Offences against the Internal Safety of the State."—Article 70 is objectionable, inasmuch as it might be construed as covering the case of a supplier of arms, ammunition and materials of war, the regular way of business. It also might be construed as covering the case of a manufacturer or supplier of articles listed as contraband of war, although the said articles might not be "arms" in themselves.

The article would also cover the supply of monies to other nations by financial houses. Altogether this article is extremely dangerous in its scope and pretensions.

Articles 81 to 89: "Offences against the External Safety of the State" (these mostly relate to military offences).

Article 148: "Offences relative to Counterfeit Money, including attempted infractions to the Article."

Articles 154, 155, 157 and 158: "Forgery and Utterance of Forged Instruments, including attempted infractions of these Articles."

Articles 164 to 166: "Forgery of Public Seals and Official Stamps and attempted infractions of Articles 164 par. 2, 165 par. 2, and Art. 166 par. 2."

Article 230: "Libel and Slander."—According to Article 2 of the Code Art. 230 is also applicable to foreigners who have committed the offences mentioned therein against Japanese subjects outside the Empire. (This follows the Mexican Code and reproduces, in substance, the provisions of the law so strenuously objected to by President Cleveland in the "Cutting case").

Article 5: provides that "even though the case may have been adjudicated upon in a foreign country, and a final and conclusive judgment rendered in respect to same, this shall be no bar to the institution of proceedings for the same act, with the extraordinary result that the Japanese Court might possibly punish a man in Japan after he had been acquitted in a foreign country."

It is respectfully suggested that in the interests of mutually friendly relations, it is most important that some understanding should be arrived at with the Japanese Government as to the scope of the above Articles, and the pretensions which they attempt to justify by appeal to Japanese Municipal Law, because if this question is left unsettled it may lead to acute issues in the future.

## MR. SHAW'S CLAIMS.

Mr. Shaw desires respectfully to request His Excellency the Ambassador to present the following points to the Imperial Japanese Government for its consideration and attention.

(1)—Mr. Shaw denies any connection either direct or indirect with Korean conspirators.

(2)—Mr. Shaw has been greatly hampered and annoyed in Antung by the fact that his house and offices have been haunted and continually watched by Japanese detectives, and this despite the fact that they are in Chinese territory. The continuous shadowing of Mr. Shaw's movements in an extra-territorial jurisdiction is not justified and is calculated to inflict considerable loss and injury upon him by reason of interfering with and damaging his business. Mr. Shaw earnestly desires that this practice of intimidation of Korean clients, who have been in the habit of transacting business with him, be immediately discontinued.

(3)—Mr. Shaw demands a full and ample apology and complete and adequate reparation for the injuries caused to him by the unlawful, unwarrantable and malicious restraint of his liberty, the indemnity to include a substantial solatium for injury to his feelings and for his grief of mind and a sum sufficient to indemnify the injury to his business, expenses incurred by himself and his wife in Korea owing to his arrest, etc.—the latter items representing loss and damage which are the natural and proximate consequences of the wrong illegally inflicted upon him.

In conclusion, Mr. Shaw desires to add that he is adopting the firm stand indicated in this memorandum not only for his own benefit but for the benefit of British subjects generally, and he sincerely will not permit the incident to be in any way minimised, glossed over or settled unless and until the grave insult which has been offered to British prestige in the outrage upon himself has been frankly apologised for and amply compensated. A case of this nature may be regarded as the thin-edge of the wedge, and Mr. Shaw fears that if the Japanese Government is allowed to evade responsibility and escape with impunity in this particular instance its officials will be encouraged further to encroach upon the liberties of British subjects in the Far East to an extent which may culminate in rendering the position of the nationals of the two countries interested strained and bitter.



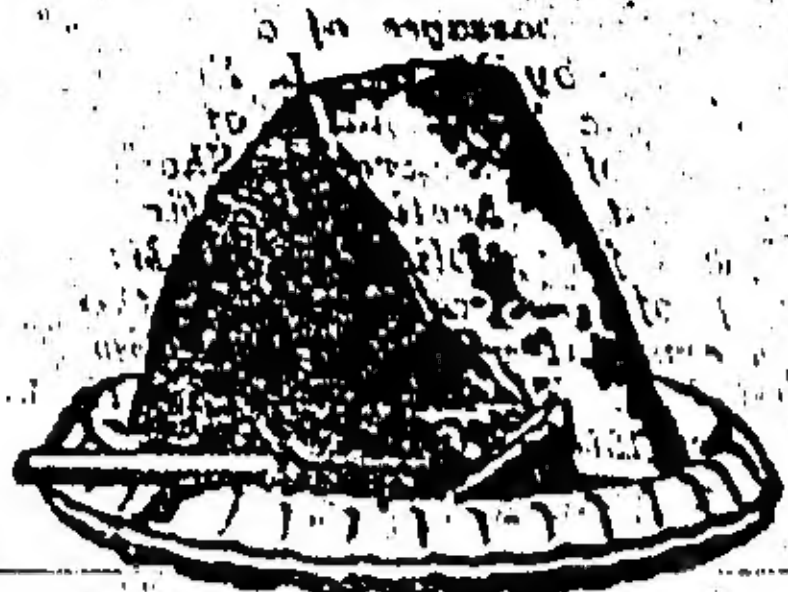
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## PARIS FASHION NOTES.

## THE VOGUE OF MONKEY FUR.

## COMING OF THE COURT CAPE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,  
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, December 27th.  
Molyneux has just launched a fashion  
which is certainly one of the most original  
of a season sparkling with originalities.  
This consists in a gown cut so as to show  
one shoulder, the other remaining covered  
up. The model of this type that first  
made its bow to the Parisian public, was  
in a black clinging material which hung  
in folds round the wearer; the corsage  
which was in one piece with the skirt,  
was a simple, maygar-out affair, showing  
a rounded neck that sloped away on the  
left side exposing the shoulder and upper  
arm, and on the right side ended, as most  
bodies end these days, in a short kimono  
sleeve. This unusual fashion is already  
being worn by a few well-known actresses  
and several among the more daring of the  
Smart Set, but whether it becomes univer-  
sally popular remains to be seen.

What is universally popular, in spite  
of its having figured in the fashion world  
for so many, many seasons, is monkey  
fur. Every now and again there is a kind  
of outcry against this fur for decoration,  
and its doom is threatened; but just as  
often as this happens, one of the big  
designers launches an irresistible model  
trimmed with monkey fur, or else one of  
the shops along the Grands Boulevards  
that specialise in dress accessories, shows  
in its window some bag, hat or dainty  
object on which this fur figures in such a  
delectable manner that the smart elite  
can not resist its temptation, and so,  
monkey fur, like an exiled monarch, comes  
back into popular favour once more.

A smart cloth devyten coat will have a  
collar and cuffs of monkey fur, plus a  
deep band of the same fur round the hem;  
a new idea for employing it on hats as a  
trimming is to drape it along and down  
one side so that it curves and tapers off  
like an uncured ostrich feather, modistes  
having tired of the effects obtained by  
attaching it to an upturned brim so that  
it hangs down like a fringe. A smart  
ensemble effect was obtained by one  
woman who wore a black panne velvet  
coat, made with a deep turned-back collar  
which, with the wide sleeves, was trimmed  
with a deep band of monkey fur; under  
this coat she wore a frock trimmed with  
a band of white monkey fur, so wide that  
it reached below the hem of the cape, thus  
suggesting an extra trimming to this  
garment.

As well as being used extensively for  
decorative purposes, monkey fur is also  
used for muffs and stoles (the first monkey  
fur coat has not put in its appearance)  
whilst a few of the more modern among  
modistes have fashioned toques of monkey  
fur, which unfortunately make the wearers  
thereof look like badly-groomed savages.  
Bag shops are showing smart models made  
of plush, felt and velvet trimmed with  
bands or strands of monkey fur to match  
hats, coats or frocks trimmed with extra-  
ordinarily popular fur.

The Queen of Spain is evidently not a  
slave to fashion, for monkey fur was not  
the kind that trimmed a walking suit she  
chose at Molyneux's during her last visit  
to Paris. This suit was a three-piece  
costume composed of a one-piece frock in  
cloth made quite simply with a tight  
short skirt and a V-shaped opening over  
a lace plastron, reaching to the waist  
line which was slightly defined by a white  
kid belt. With this was worn a loose  
sack coat, with collar and cuffs trimmed  
with deep bands of fur; a toque in fur  
to match completed a very charming effect.  
Another choice of Her Majesty's was a  
particularly beautiful evening gown  
fashioned of ivory net encrusted with  
glass tubes shading from black to white  
traced in long, sweeping loops; as the  
gown was of the clinging type, the beads  
shown on this gown had a beautiful effect  
of shimmering fish scales, an effect which  
was enhanced by a long fish-tail train  
hanging from the shoulders.

Writing of trains reminds one that the  
elegant court capes are to be the vogue  
this coming season. Already, several of  
the big designers have launched the  
pioneer models. These are obviously the  
result of the craze for cape effects that  
has swayed fashion for so long, plus the  
reaction in favour of Court trains onto  
the evening gowning world, a reaction  
on which to hang them. Another feature  
of the coming season will be the embro-  
ideries, which will be more elaborate and  
decorative than ever they have been  
before. In the matter of colouring, they  
will borrow all their traditions from the  
Salon d'Automne, so that one will be able  
to expect any quantity of weird-fantasies  
in vivid green, yellow, red, purple and  
blue shades. Instead of peeping out from  
odd corners or obtruding only at discreet  
intervals, embroidery will constitute the  
main decoration of a dress and, in most  
cases, a frock will only exist as means  
for showing off quantities of elaborate  
embroidery. All of a bodice or skirt, a  
hat or coat will be covered with lavish  
motifs worked in gay colours, and for  
evening wear, net panels worked over  
with silk embroidery will be much worn.

At present, the silhouette is occupying  
the minds of designers far more than  
anything else, and there seems to be com-  
petition among them as to who will be  
the most daring in the matter of ignoring  
the waist line. More and more is the  
definition of the waist being ignored; one  
of the results being to "drape" a frock  
whose outline is in any way defined and  
whose wearer is obviously endeavouring  
to finish out the season with it.

This is particularly noticeable with  
evening frocks, the very latest models  
making no attempt whatever to even  
suggest the waist line; these figures  
as a rule in decorative materials such as  
brocade, silver and gold tissue, Patecos or  
Syria crepe, folds of which are draped  
round the lower part of the bust, falling  
in folds down to the ankles and finishing  
in a series of draping and folds on the

left, very reminiscent of similar drapings  
one sees on antique statuary or on the  
figures decorating old Greek vases and  
paintings. Very often, the material falls  
in one long, straight line at the back  
or, at most, is looped over a girdle loosely  
caught round the body many inches below  
the actual waist line.

Jade green is the favourite colour for  
children's wear just now, the most attrac-  
tive little coats with hats to match being  
designed in material of this shade. The  
coats are invariably mounted on to cir-  
cular-shaped yokes, the skirt part being  
ungathered and aproning in at hem,  
a line which is apt to make tiny tots  
of two or three look, at a distance, very  
like little barrels on legs. Beaver, squir-  
rel and ermine are the furs chosen for  
trimming. Pleats and flounces figure on  
"party" frocks, very often a plain  
velvet bodice being allied to a skirt in  
crepe de Chine or satin. With frocks  
that are not pleated, the fulling like that  
on the gowns of "grown ups" is brought  
well to the sides.

As a proof of the extent to which  
Fashion is ranked as one of the Fine  
Arts in France, Fashion parades con-  
stituted one of the features of the Salon  
d'Automne, on which the doors of the  
Grand Palais have just closed. These  
fashion parades were held in the smaller  
salons of the great building and were as  
much a side feature of the exhibition as  
were the weekly exhibitions of dancing,  
music and literature. Naturally, as with  
everything else at the Salon d'Automne,  
the trend of modern thought in these  
matters was seen in its full fury.

Cubist and Impressionist frocks! This  
was what one saw at these parades, and  
yet, so subtle a study of the Eternal  
Feminine and her adornment have Paris-  
ian designers made, that these creations,  
although crying modernism in every fold,  
were far less eccentric and bizarre than  
might have been expected. Vivid colours  
making one or a series of splashes to  
dazzle the eye; for example, a straw hat  
laquered by some new process a bright  
jade green, and raised on one side to  
show an ornament in the same material  
laquered a brilliant shade of scarlet;  
mysterious blues and vivid greens, start-  
ling purples and yellows such as our  
grandmothers never dreamt of wearing—  
all these are chosen and, either singly or  
one with another, are worked up into  
hats and gowns for the adornment of  
Madame.

As with other designers, those who  
exhibited at the Salon d'Automne evinced  
a tremendous liking for black and white  
effects. The gowns of brilliant hue stand  
out no doubt because of their very vivid-  
ness, but as well as these there were  
countless models in black and white which  
relied implicitly for effect on their cut  
and design. With the temporary depur-  
ature of taffetas from the fashion horizon,  
all the softer materials have come back  
into prominence. There is an ever-  
increasing vogue for satin; crepe de  
Chine is worn a lot, also Georgette and  
jersey de soie, and lace on all possible  
occasions.

A model which was not only original  
but quaint and becoming showed an effect  
of black and white, over a foundation of  
white satin; the designer had placed a  
series of small flounces in black crepe  
satin, ranging from the hem to the waist;  
with this was worn a tight-fitting pointed  
bodice with short sleeves also covered with  
small black flounces. The particular  
peculiarity about this frock was the angle  
of the skirt, which sloped up so that the  
hem appeared uneven and as though the  
wearer had hitched up her skirt by mis-  
take at one side.

However, these ultra-modern creations  
were far less startling on the whole than  
one might have expected, and commanded  
one's attention—and admiration—prin-  
cipally by reason of their extreme  
originality.

## CANNIBALISM IN THE CRADLE

## DREADFUL LAWS OF NATURE.

All the wonderful, surprising romance  
of natural history that lies hidden in a  
sea-weed-cleaved pool on the shore was  
disclosed by Mr. J. Arthur Thomson, an  
Aberdeen University professor, to an  
audience of children and parents at the  
Royal Institution.

"Everybody was thrilled at the vivid little  
account of the shore fight between the  
star-fish and the small sea urchin. The  
star-fish puts one of its arms on the shell  
of the sea urchin, and the sea urchin bites  
with the infinitely small, three-bladed  
scissors which are on its back. The star-  
fish strips those blades away, and does it  
time and again until the defensive  
weapons are all gone. Then it is good-  
bye for the sea urchin in the elastic mouth  
of the starfish."

"And," said the professor, "this star-  
fish has not a vestige of brains. Here we  
have the problem of animal behaviour at  
its lowest level among brainless creatures."



**DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.****STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to  
**NEW YORK & OR BOSTON**  
via Suez or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.  
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing about End of March

**LLOYD TRIESTINO**

For **BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.**

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for **LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DARDANELLES**

via **SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO**  
S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... sailing on or about 6th March.

For **SHANGHAI**

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 15th March.  
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

**NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.**

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between  
**JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.**

For **JAVA**

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 18th March.  
For **JAPAN**

**OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.**

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for **SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS**  
with transhipment at **CAIRO**.

In conjunction with the

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**  
AND **AFRICAN LINE**

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

Agents.

**CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.****A TERRIBLE PICTURE.**

The *Times* gives prominence to the following letter from a correspondent:—

Much has been said and written about Russia, and I feel shy of lifting my voice to speak about her sufferings—especially shy since I heard Mr. Barnes, the representative of Great Britain in the League of Nations, the defender of suffering humanity, use the words in the Geneva Assembly: "Russia has made her bed; let her lie in it." I do not quarrel with the words themselves. England may have—indeed, has—other things to do than to save Russia. But I do think that the Salle de la Reformation was not the place to use them in. I do think that the Assembly where such noble and eloquent words were spoken in defence of women and children was not the place to essay a defence of Bolshevism. Let me explain my meaning by a few facts. I send them to *The Times* because it has never been afraid to print the truth. If Mr. Lloyd George's policy as regards trade relations with Bolshevist Russia comes to anything, if he really does manage to triumph over British common sense, which sees that no relations are possible with a Government that prides itself on not keeping its word and that has absolutely ruined the country it governs—it will not be because *The Times* failed to raise its warning voice.

What does Russia look like under Bolshevist rule? The markets are closed, the shops equally. No trade is allowed. These are some of the prices in November, 1920:—Bread, 500 roubles a pound; milk, 500 roubles a bottle; eggs, 3,000 roubles a dozen; a chicken, 9,000 roubles; sugar, 8,000 roubles a pound; potatoes, 270 roubles a pound and more. For a half-pound of tea a lady I know paid 11,000 roubles. She is French by birth, and only left Petrograd a month ago. She obtained a fictitious divorce from her husband to enable her to fly the country with her child, a girl of 13, so as to save the latter from the fate of other children of her age.

And here I come to the chief point of my present letter: the "proletariat schools," the pride of the Government, the schools praised by some of the Labour members sent out by England to investigate Bolshevist methods. Did they ask some of the people obliged under threat of imprisonment to send their children to these institutions what they thought of them, I wonder? Do they know that at their head is a special Soviet, where children have the right to complain both of parents and masters? Do they know that all these schools are what they call mixed schools—and that to the point that the pupils sleep in the same dormitory? In one of these schools the headmaster thought it his duty to go and wake the girls in the morning and be present at their toilet. Many boys of 14 are ill. Girls of 13 are pregnant. When an acquaintance of mine, furious at what had happened to her grandchildren, forced her way into the study of Zinoviev's wife, the directress of all these schools, and exclaimed: "What do you say now to your schools? My granddaughter of 10 has been outraged, the one of 13 is pregnant!" "Why do you come to me with this complaint," was the answer. "So much the better. We encourage these things. We need soldiers." And she was thrown out. May I inquire what the British public think of this statement of the person responsible for the education of Russia's children?

After this, it seems to me but of little importance that all women up to 40 are liable to forced labour, which means working four days at a stretch sawing and cutting wood in the forests round Petrograd, for which they get no pay, and so-called bread as their only food; that they have to sleep on the benches that in the same room as the peasants that it is the so-called *bourgeois* who have to do all the heavy and dirty work, such as cleaning the streets, unloading the wood from the trucks, washing the dead piled naked one on the top of the other in the hospitals. One lady, who fainted at this sight, was locked up for the night with the bodies in the hospital "to cure her of such aristocratic feelings." Ladies, like former maids of honour to the Empress, artists, like Mme. Joukovsky, of the Theatre Michel, and servants in the houses of peasants, ill-treated and abused.

I do not want to exhaust your patience. I wish only to draw the attention of the British public once more to the Bolshevist system, and especially to put before their eyes the inevitable results of the utter demoralization of the coming generation.

Is it worthy of England, to whose best traditions the protection of women and children surely belong, to enter into any kind of relation with the Bolshevist Government? Is it wise of the British Labouring classes and of Mr. Barnes in their name, to ask for relations with a Government whose attitude towards the working classes may be summarized in the words of the head of the Petrograd Bolsheviks, "Comrade" Bakajeff to a delegation sent by the men of the Putiloff Works to protest against the impossible conditions of their lives, and ask for an improvement in them—"Certainly, we admit that the ration which the Petrograd working man gets, are insufficient; but we also know perfectly well—and this life has taught us—that as long as the labourer or the citizen is occupied in providing himself with food, he does not care for politics. Give the worker enough to eat to-day, and to-morrow he will scream for civil freedom. Our work consists in not letting the worker die. This we do. Let the workers get whatever else they need themselves."

Might I suggest to Mr. Barnes to study these sentences carefully, and to British Labour to learn them by heart?

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.**

The *Daily Mail* gives currency to a report that Sir Henry Duke will succeed Lord Reading. Others freely mention Baron Stenhouse. It is believed the Attorney-General Sir Gordon Hewart has relinquished his revisionary right in consequence of the known desire of Government to retain his services.

**Mrs. Emily Ainge Tells How Cuticura Healed Eczema**

"My baby had very bad itching eczema all over his face. It came out in a kind of rash and it used to irritate him so much that he scratched and then it would spread into big sore eruptions. I had to muffle his hands at bedtime. I used to get no sleep at night if it irritated him so."

"Seeing an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment I thought I would give them a trial. After the first dressing he was a great deal better and I used one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment which healed him." (Signed) Mrs. Emily F. Ainge, 23, Viceroy's Cottages, Blinley, Essex, Eng.

Keep your skin healthy by using Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet, and the Ointment for first signs of pimples, redness or roughness.

Soap 1s. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere. Also for sale by mail. Write for particulars to Cuticura Soap Co., New York, U.S.A.

Cuticura Soap above without mark

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**HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY**  
Nothing will give the hair such a radiant healthy appearance as the use of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.  
Rubbed gently into the hair roots it affords a complete hair tonic food, preventing thinning and loss of hair. Best for mother, father, and the children.  
Golden colour for Fair or Grey Hair. Restores the hair to its natural state. 1/6, 1/3, 1/2, 1 lb. of Macassar Oil. Sold everywhere.

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL**

[7]

**A Welcome Visitor**  
at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with **KEATING'S**

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**Peels Off Corns Between Toes**

The Great Corn Loosener of the Age. Never Fails. Painless.

A corn, mashed, squeezed, and crushed, all day long, in between two toes! You can try the desperate way and try to dig it out and fail. Or



"Two Drops of 'Gels-it'—That's All!" you can try the sensible, peaceful, painless, easy way and use "Gels-it." It is easy for you with "Gels-it" to remove corns in places difficult to reach. "Gels-it" is a liquid—a wonderful painless formula—has never been successfully imitated. It settles on the corn and dries immediately. Instead of rubbing out the corn, you peel it out painlessly. There is no sticky plaster that does not remain in position, no salve that irritates or runs off. You reach the corn easily with the little glass rod in the cork of every "Gels-it" bottle. It does not hurt the true flesh. Try it. It walks comfortably and easily! It is pleasant, never fails.

"Gels-it" the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, could but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Mfg. by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

**VETARZO**  
Obtainable and all Chemists from Straits or Messrs. & Partners (A.S.A.), Prince's Bldg., Hongkong.

**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

SHANGHAI via NINGPO ... "ESANG" ... Tues. 22nd Feb. D'light.  
SINGAPORE, Penang & Calcutta ... "FOOKSANG" ... Tues. 22nd Feb. 3 p.m.  
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TEOFAO" ... Wed. 23rd Feb. 9 a.m.  
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Wed. 23rd Feb. Noon.  
TIENTSIN ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Thurs. 24th Feb. D'light.  
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" ... Thurs. 24th Feb. D'light.  
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN ... "HANGSANG" ... Thurs. 24th Feb. D'light.  
MANILA ... "KWONGSANG" ... Fri. 25th Feb. D'light.  
CALCUTTA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri. 25th Feb. 3 p.m.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Rangoon and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

**HAIPHONG LINE.**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

**BORNEO LINE.**—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

**TIENTSIN LINE.**—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PORT SWET, TENHAM, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,**

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 211.

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

Joint Service of Steamers.

**U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE****OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENSANDAR"	...	Do Hongkong
S.S. "GLENNAP"	...	20th Feb.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	25th Feb.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	...	25th Mar.

**HOMEWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M/V. "GLENTARA"	about 1st Mar.	GEOGA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
S.S. "GLENNARIFFE"	11th Mar.	Do. Do.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,**

**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Tel. No. 21 sub. 5 ex 23, and 2396.

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Cable Address: Kawasaki, Kobe. Telephone: Kansai 3344, 2923.  
Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed. and Scott's Codes.

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA**  
(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Y20,000,000  
President: Mr. T. KAWASAKI  
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUURA  
Managing Director: Mr. MASATA ABE  
(The Company has on hand a Large Number of)

**NEW CARGO STEAMERS**  
ALWAYS READY FOR CHARTERS of all descriptions.  
The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—  
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.  
And under the Company's management:—  
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.  
Two steamers of about 9,400 tons deadweight each.  
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)  
For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the  
**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA**  
No. 8, BURN, KPM.

**LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY****TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

**HONGKONG****LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.**

Due to Arrive

Due to Depart

S.S. WEST HIKI ... 1st April ... 3rd April

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en-route. Shipside connection with the Pacific, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office:—Los Angeles, Calif.

Branch Office:—Kobe, Shanghai, [Manila, Singapore]

Hongkong Office:—Prince's Building, Chamber B, Tel. No. 1023.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON  
General Agent for South China







## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
Managing Agent.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG ..... s.s. "FOYLE" ..... 28th February.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to  
the undersigned.

or to BRIS &amp; Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUZYANG"	On 21st Feb. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 22nd Feb. 10 A.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHERIANG"	On 23rd Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKUO	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 26th Feb. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Southern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.  
For Freight and Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	..	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY	Feb. 20th, at 12 Noon.
"HAICHONG"	..	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY	Feb. 22nd, at 12 Noon.
"HAICHONG"	..	Capt. W. Couper	FRIDAY	Feb. 25th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" .. 10,000 ..	On or about 22nd Feb.
	"OHLEI" .. .. 10,000 ..	On or about 18th Mar.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ARMAUD BRIO" 10,000 ..	On or about 20th Feb.
	"PORTHOS" .. .. 30,000 ..	On or about 18th March

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFOSSE,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA.

## APCAR AND EASTERN &amp;

## AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies.

MAURITIUS, East &amp; South Africa, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"HIMALAYA"	7,000	20th Feb. 7 a.m.	London via Ports.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	4th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	9th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPORE" (Cargo)	5,300	18th Mar.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,000	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	25th Mar.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do.

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" 6,000 | 22nd Feb. 1 p.m. | Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang &amp; N'gou n

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Singapore, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	21st Feb. Noon	Shanghai & Japan.
"ALIPORE"	5,300	21st Feb.	Japan via Shanghai
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Feb.	Japan direct
"KARMALA"	9,000	23rd Feb. 10 a.m.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TANDA"	7,000	25th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parties measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gommard & Doreux, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
24, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUREN MARU" .. .. Friday, 16th March.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" .. .. Sunday, 13th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" .. .. Thursday, 10th March.

"INDUS MARU" .. .. Friday, 25th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" .. .. Sunday, 5th Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" (Not calling Manila) .. Saturday, 6th March.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALTAI MARU" .. .. Tuesday, 22nd Feb.

"AMAZON MARU" .. .. Beginning of March.

Both taking cargo to Frisco & New York.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"HAMBURG MARU" .. .. Wednesday, 23rd Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIYO MARU" .. .. Sunday, 20th Feb.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"SHISEN MARU" .. .. Sunday, 20th Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOSRU MARU" .. .. Sunday, 27th Feb.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

## HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" 12th Mar. 16th Mar.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PERBIA MARU" .. ..	9,000 .. ..	Feb. 26th.
"KORRA MARU" .. ..	90,000 .. ..	March 7th.
"SIRIRIA MARU" .. ..	90,000 .. ..	March 19th.
"SHIYO MARU" .. ..	93,000 .. ..	April 27th.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTA.

ORUZ, BAILEGA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"ANYO MARU" .. ..	18,700 .. ..	March 15th.
"HAYO MARU" .. ..	14,000 .. ..	April 9th.
"SEIYO MARU" .. ..	14,000 .. ..	May 12th.

\* Cargo only.  
For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

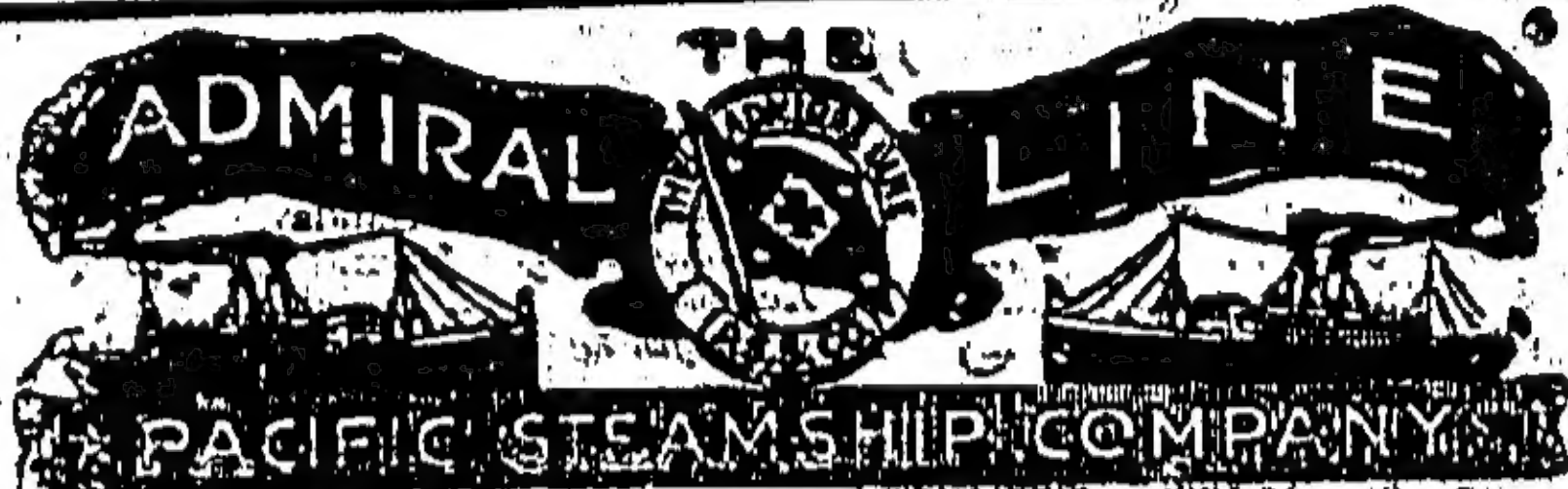
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, &amp; VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Tsingtao Ports)

"ELDRIDGE" .. .. About Feb. 25th.  
"WHEATLAND MONTANA" .. .. About March 13th.  
"CITY OF SEABOARD" .. .. About March 21st.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET" .. .. About Mar. 7th.  
"COAXET" .. .. About April 14th.

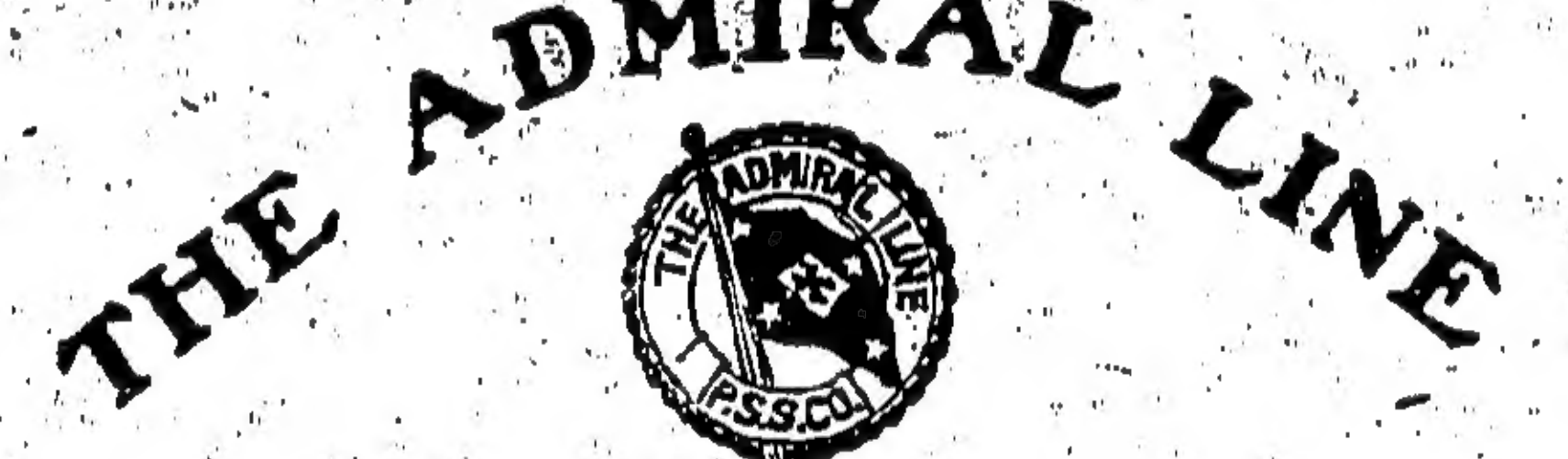
Through Bills of Lading issued by Overseas Cargo Company.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

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THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
REGULAR SERVICE

To &amp; From

## SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S. STEAMERS

LAKE EBBAR .. .. February 19th.

GLYMONT .. .. March 10th.

LAKE ONAWA .. .. March 20th.

CADARETTA .. .. March 25th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

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## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SCHODACK" .. .. about Feb. 25th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBAR STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC.,

## THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone

2477 &amp; 2478.

AGENTS

5th FLOOR

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS, via MANILA &amp; SANDARAN.

"VICTORIA" .. .. February 18th.

"GABO" .. .. February 22nd.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,  
115, Cross Street Road Central.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI ... ..	Ichang ... ..	19th inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Singapore ... ..	19th inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Kashmir ... ..	20th inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Atsue ... ..	20th inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Armed Bahio ... ..	20th inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Chikang ... ..	20th inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	China ... ..	20th inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Taiwan ... ..	20th inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Tokio Maru ... ..	21st inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Karmala ... ..	21st inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Yoshi Maru ... ..	21st inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Mororan Maru ... ..	22nd inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Yokohama Maru ... ..	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Delago Maru ... ..	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Tunda ... ..	23rd inst.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Sado Maru ... ..	23rd inst.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Bangkok, and Calcutta ... ..	Yanagata Maru ... ..	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok ... ..	Noto Maru ... ..	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Hobow ... ..	Yanagata Maru ... ..	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ ... ..	Armand Behic ... ..	Registration, 5.00 P.M. Letters, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung ... ..	Koyo Maru ... ..	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ... ..	Taihybius ... ..	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Haiching ... ..	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and N. China ... ..	Suwayang ... ..	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan ... ..	Kashmir ... ..	Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin ... ..	Cheongshing ... ..	Monday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ... ..	Exang ... ..	Monday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok ... ..	Chusan ... ..	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ ... ..	Mentor ... ..	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.45 A.M. Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Hoi Hong ... ..	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Acon ... ..	Uthidar ... ..	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Acon ... ..	Japan ... ..	Tuesday, 22nd, Noon
Shanghai and North China ... ..	Fookang ... ..	Tuesday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Hobow and Haiphong ... ..	Titan ... ..	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and N. China ... ..	Tropao ... ..	Wednesday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Sarakan ... ..	Chikang ... ..	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, E.C. ... ..	Huizang ... ..	Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ... ..	Hangsang ... ..	Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok ... ..	Kwongsang ... ..	Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

### REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"BELENUS"	8TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"NINGCHOW"	26TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.

### LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ACHILLES"	4TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"TELAMON"	16TH MAR. Singapore & Liverpool.
"KT. OF THE GARTER"	29TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"IDOMENEUS"	12TH APR. Havre & Liverpool.

### PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TEUCER"	23RD FEB. Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma & Vancouver.
"TALTHYBIUS"	16TH MAR. Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH APR. Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma & Vancouver.

### NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"EURYPYLUS"	2ND MAR. via Suez.
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### HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. for London.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST MAR. for London.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. for London.
"IDOMENEUS"	12TH APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	3RD MAY. for London.
"ANCHISES"	10TH JUNE for Liverpool.
"TEIRESIAS"	7TH JULY for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital ... ..	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ... ..	U.S. \$1,489,000
HEAD OFFICE:	BRANCH:
NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient,

SHANGHAI

BRANCH:

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

February 18th.	
On LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer ... .. 2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... ..	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ... ..	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ... ..	2/8 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight ... ..	2/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ... ..	2/8 1/2
On PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand ... .. 6 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight ... ..	7 0/0
On NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand ... .. 4 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight ... ..	5 1/2
On HONGKONG—	Telegraphic Transfer ... .. 13 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... ..	13 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer ... .. 18 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... ..	18 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	Bank Bills, at sight ... .. 1 1/2
Private, 30 days sight ... ..	1 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—On demand ... ..	9 1/2
On MANILA—On demand ... ..	11 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand ... ..	10 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand ... ..	13 1/2
On HANKOW—On demand ... ..	nom.
On SAIGON—On demand ... ..	nom.
On BANGKOK—On demand ... ..	nom.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... ..	\$7.55 n
GOLD LAY 100 fine, per tael ... ..	\$51.8
BAR SILVER per oz. ... ..	34 1/2

	Per cent.
Hongkong ... ..	30 cents place
Canton ... ..	10
Canton ... ..	10

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... .. \$60,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ... .. 12,279,800.00  
Reserve Funds ... .. 7,789,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Canton Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.  
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEKEI PEI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, February 7th 1921. 78

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... ..	\$3,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ..	\$3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... ..	\$3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROOKATT,  
Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Subscribed Capital ... ..	Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital ... ..	Frs. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ..	Frs. 60,000,000
Deposits ... ..	Frs. 835,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... .. Andre Bartholot

General Manager ... .. A. J. Farnette

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

HONGKONG		YANAMU	
Lyon	Hankow	Hankow	Vladivostok
Marseilles	Singapore	Singapore	Foochow
Peking	Canton	Canton	Swatow
Shanghai	Saigon	Saigon	Yokohama
Tientsin	Hankow	Hankow	Moukden
New York	London	London	Antwerp
Bordeaux	Tientsin	Tientsin	Phnom-Penh
Dunkerque	Batavia	Batavia	

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAGNIER,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. 81

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—  
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG

Established 1919.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$2,000,000.00  
RESERVE FUND ... .. 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:  
Mr. Fong Wai Tse, Chairman

Mr. Chow Shon Sen.	Mr. Kan Ying Po.
Mr. Li Koon Chun.	Mr. Mok Ohing Kong.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan.	Mr. Wong Yui Tong.
Mr. P. K. Kwok.	Mr. Chan Ohing Suat.
Mr. Ng Chang Luk.	Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager ... .. Mr. Kan Tong Po.  
Asst. Manager ... .. Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—  
LONDON NEW YORK  
SHANGHAI SAN FRANCISCO  
Kobe YOKOHAMA  
NAGASAKI SAIGON  
SINGAPORE PENANG  
TIENTSIN HANKOW  
MANILA BATAVIA  
SAMARANG SOURABAYA

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 3 months at the rate of 12 per annum	
For 6 months at the rate of 12 per annum	
For 12 months at the rate of 12 per annum	

KAN TONG PO,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. 81

## THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:  
St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors  
MR. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager ... .. Mr. L. S. HOLM.  
Asst. Manager ... .. Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. 119

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BRANCH).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ..	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... ..	45,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ..	9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginsu, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamu, Toiyen, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tringao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
3, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. 141

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK).  
HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... ..	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid up Capital ... ..	Frs. 36,000,000.00
Reserve Funds ... ..	Frs. 36,000,000.00

BRANCHES:  
Bangkok Hongkong Saigon  
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Hongkong Singapore  
Djibouti Papeete Tientsin  
Haiphong Peking Tonkin  
Hankow Phnom-Penh  
Hanoi Pondichery

BANKERS:  
In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. 142

## Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

## MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals  
Y10—12 in cities and some popular resorts.  
Y8—10 in country districts.

## IN JAPAN PROPER

Chusanji (Nikko) ... ..	Kyoto Hotel ... ..	Nara ... ..	Shirakawa ... ..
Lakeside Hotel ... ..	Kyoto Hotel ... ..	Nara Hotel ... ..	Daitokwan Hotel ... ..
Kamakura ... ..	Miyako Hotel ... ..	Nikko Hotel ... ..	Imperial Hotel ... ..
Kashin Hotel ... ..	Matsumoto ... ..	Kanaya Hotel ... ..	Tokyo Hotel ... ..
Karlsruhe ... ..	Park Hotel ... ..	Nikko Hotel ... ..	Tokyo Station Hotel ... ..
Mihara Hotel ... ..	Miyajima Hotel ... ..	Osaka Hotel ... ..	Trakiji Seiyokwa Hotel ... ..
Kobe ... ..	Miyajima Hotel ... ..	Osaka Hotel ... ..	Yokohama ... ..
Oriental Hotel ... ..	Miyajima Hotel ... ..	Shimonoseki ... ..	Grand Hotel ... ..
Tokyo Hotel ... ..	Miyajima Hotel ... ..	San-jo Hotel ... ..	

## IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taiwan (Taiwan Railway Hotel)


IN CHOSEN  
Kyo (Seoul) ... ..  
Chosen Hotel ... ..  
Fusan ... ..  
Fusan Station Hotel ... ..  
Shanghai ... ..  
Shanghai Station Hotel ... ..

## IN MANCHURIA

Hotel (Mukden) ... ..  
Yamato Hotel ... ..  
Yamato Hotel ... ..  
Eyojen (Port Arthur) ... ..  
Yamato Hotel ... ..

For 120 page handy guide book and information, please apply to Offices of JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU, THE OOKA & SON, or AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., or SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION, c/o Traffic Bureau Government Railway, Tokyo.

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**Asahi Beer**

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

**DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,**  
HONGKONG.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:  
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... ..	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... ..	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ... ..	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund ... ..	£1,050,000

BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:  
Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon  
Calcutta Hongkong Madras Shanghai  
Colon Kandy New York Singapore  
Delhi Karachi Penang  
Galle Kotscham Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

7, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. 143

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—3, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hankow Branch—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. 180

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... .. \$15,000,00